THE COLUMBIAN.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, 50 cents discount allowed when paid in advance. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance. No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1880.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	13.00
Three inches	4.00	4.50	7.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00	25.00
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Half column	10.00	13.00	15.00	25.00	40.00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before insertion except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line. Regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL KNORR, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Hartman's Building, Main street.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office Market street. Above 5th East side.

J. E. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office and Residence on Third street,

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

M. McHENRY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician. N. W. C. Market and Fifth st. Diseases of the eye a specialty. aug. 29, 6m.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Oct. 1, '79. Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. I. L. RABB,
PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Teeth extracted without pain.
Oct. 1 1879

W. H. HOUSE, DENTIST.
BLOOMSBURG, COL. CO. PA.

All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN. Good sets for $10.
Office Corner Main and Iron streets.
To be open at all hours during the day.
Will be at the office of Dr. L. B. Kline in Catawissa on Wednesday of each week.
Nov. 28-1y

MISCELLANEOUS

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

AUGUSTUS FREUND, Practical homoeopathic Horse and Cow Doctor, Bloomsburg, Pa. feb. 14, 79-tf

W. Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Room No. 13, OPERA HOUSE BUILDING, Bloomsburg.
aprill9,1878.

LAWYERS.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Member of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe. oct. 1, 1879.

L. E. WALLER,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office, Second door from 1st National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 11, 1878

N. U. FUNK,
Attorney-at-Law,
Increase of Pensions Obtained, Collections Made.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Ext's BUILDING.

C. E & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office over Schuyler's Hardware Store.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—In Harman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

H. LITTLE. ROB'T. B. LITTLE.
H. & R. B. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR.
Attorney-at-Law.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in U'SAGER'S BUILDING, on Main street second door above Centre.
Can be consulted in German.
Jan. 10, '78—tf

GEO. E. ELWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Member of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe oct. 1, 1879.

CATAWISSA.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000, 00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,600,000
	$80,631,000

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg.
March 26,'80—y

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES:
Lycoming of Muncy Pennsylvania,
North American of Philadelphia, Pa
Franklin, of " "
Pennsylvania of " "
Farmers of York, Pa.
Hanover of New York.
Manhattan of "
Office on Market Street No. 6, Bloomsburg, Pa, oct. 26, 79-1y.

PATENTS
and how to obtain them. Pamphlet free, upon receipt of Stamp for postage. Address—
GILMORE, SMITH & CO.
Solicitors of Patents,
Near Patent Office, Washington, D. C
dec 5-tf

C. E. SAVAGE,
DEALER IN
Silverware. Watches, Jewelry. Clocks. &c.

All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted.
may 17, '78-tf

NEW FIRM!
The well known C. B. WHITE, Proprietor of the ORANGEVILLE AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
has sold a half interest in the same to J. W. Conner. The company have repaired the works, and are prepared to accommodate all who want anything in the line of Agricultural Implements. They have just completed a new 2 H hoed White plow, which if possible, will beat the right hand. Also surface plows or jointers for the same. A new Thresher and Cleaner with centre shake of ridule shoe, called the
White Thresher and Cleaner,
with both lever and railway powers on a greatly improved plan. We manufacture LAND ROLLERS with cast iron heads, Corn Plows, double and single Cultivators side hill Plows, Mill Castings, Turning of every description done with promptness. We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Plow Shares for our own and many other plows that are used in the country. We will not be undersold in work or material of the same quality. All our work is warranted to give satisfaction, or the money refunded. WE DON'T COMPETITION. Farmers, and the public in general are requested to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
WHITE & CONNER,
Jan. 16, '80-1y ORANGEVILLE, PA.

B. F. SHARPLESS, D. LEACOCK.
NEW FIRM.
SHARPLESS & LEACOCK,
Cor. Centre and Rail Road Sts., near L. & B. Depot.
Lowest Prices----will not be undersold.
Manufacturers of MINE CAR WHEELS, Coal Breaker and Bridge Castings, Water Pipes, Stoves, Tinware, Plows, IRON FENCE, and all kinds of iron and Brass Castings.
The original Montrose, iron beam, right hand, left hand, and side hill Plows, the best in the market, and all kinds of plow repairs.
Cook Stoves, Room Stoves, and Stoves for heating stores, school houses, churches, &c. Also the largest stock of repairs for city stoves, wholesale and retail, such as Fire Brick, Grates, Cross Pieces, Lids &c. &c., Stove Pipe, Cook Boilers, Skillits, Cake Plates, large Iron Kettles, (20 gallons to 1⅛ barrels) Farm Bells, Sled Soles, Wagon Boxes,
"Allentown Bone Manure"
PLASTER, SALT, &c., &c.
jan 9, '80-1y

THE DAVIS.

THE LATEST IS THE BEST.
The Greatest Sewing Machine of the Age
Don't fail to see this wonderful piece of perfection, the New Davis Vertical Feed Shuttle Sewing Machine. Manufactured at Watertown, New York.
All are cordially invited to call and inspect the New Machine and obtain samples of work, more beautiful and desirable than ever before accomplished and utterly impossible for any other to duplicate. Thousands witnessing the immense range of work, and discarding their old machines for the NEW MACHINE, is sufficient proof of its superiority and bring for the DAVIS a trade that runs the factory to its fullest capacity.
The Vertical Feed,
Which supercedes the under feed, is the hinge upon which swings the UNPARALLELED SUCCESS,
Composed of only 13 Working Parts,
while others have from forty to seventy-five, making the least complicated, the most durable and most reliable machine in use.
It positively leads all others, DOING AWAY with all basting, and is the LIGHTEST RUNNING SHUTTLE MACHINE IN THE WORLD! and gives general satisfaction. Will be sold at the recent popular REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES. Samples of work free.
J. SALTZER, Gen'l Agent,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
oct. 3, '79-1y.

PAINTING
AND
Paper Hanging.
WM. F. BODINE.
IRON ST., BELOW SECOND, BLOOMSBURG, PA
is prepared to do all kinds of
HOUSE PAINTING
Plain and Ornamental
PAPER HANGING,
BOTH DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.
All kinds of Furniture Repaired, and made as good as new.
NONE BUT FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED
Estimates Made on all Work.
WM. F. BODINE.
Oct. 1, 1878.

FIRE INSURANCE.
CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY,
GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
UNION INSURANCE COMPANY.
These OLD CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of FIRE ONLY.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.
PROMPTNESS, EQUITY FAIR DEALING
Nov. 16, '80.

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!
50 Years Before the Public.
Pronounced by all to be the most Pleasant and **efficacious** remedy in use, for the **cure of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness,** tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, etc. **OVER A MILLION BOTTLES SOLD WITHIN THE LAST FEW YEARS.** It gives relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that cannot be had from the cough **mixtures** now in use. Sold by all Druggists at **25** cents per bottle.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS are also highly recommended for curing liver complaint, constipation, sick-headaches, fever and ague, and all diseases of the stomach and liver. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box.
R. E. Sellers & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
oct 2, '79-1y.

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE.

Whereas, the world renowned reputation of the
White Sewing Machine
induces many unscrupulous competitors to resort to all kinds of mean tricks to injure its reputation, we beg to caution all intending purchasers not to buy a
WHITE MACHINE
except from its regular authorized dealers, who will be sustained by the following warranty.
WE WARRANT THE NATURAL WEAR AND TEAR OF THE
White Shuttle Sewing Machine,
PLATE NUMBER 103339 FOR FAMILY PURPOSES, AND HEREBY AGREE TO KEEP THE SAME IN REPAIR FOR THE TERM OF FIVE YEARS FROM THIS DATE, FREE OF CHARGE.
This warranty excepts the breakage of needles bobbins and shuttles.
This warranty will not be sustained unless the late number above given corresponds with the number on the shuttle race slide. Beware of defaced altered numbers.
WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.
The "WHITE" Shuttle Sewing Machine
Has GREATER CAPACITY than any other family Sewing Machine for doing every variety of work.
J. SALTZER, General Agent,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct. 2, '79-1y.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.
oct 2, 79-1y

THE ONLY CURE
For Diabetes, Gravel, Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Pain in the Back, Inability to retain or Expel the Urine, Catarrh of the Bladder, Burning or Painful Urinating, Brick Dust Deposit, Affections of the Spine, Nervous Debility, Female Weakness, and all Diseases of the
Kidney, Bladder and Urinating Organs.
It avoids **Internal** medicines, is comfortable to the patient. Certain in its effects. CURES when nothing else can. Avoid all such Kidney Pads as many worthless imitations are being forced upon the market. We will send certificates of cures, and our book, "How Life was Saved," free upon the receipt of your address.
DAY'S PAD is sold by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, $2.00.
Distributing Agency at the
PEOPLES' DRUG STORE,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Jan 23, '80—1y

ESPY PLANING MILL.
The undersigned possess the Espy Planing Mill, is prepared to do all kinds of mill work.
Doors, Frames, Sash, Blinds, etc.
made to order on short notice, satisfaction guaranteed.
CHARLES ESPY,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

$1500 TO $5000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. Some can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about it, and to have the business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.
oct 2, '79-1y

The Bitters invariably remedy yellowness of the complexion and whites of the eyes, pains in the right side and under the right shoulder blade, furred tongue, high colored urine, baleful, vertigo, dyspepsia, constipation, heaviness of the head, mental despondency, and every other manifestation of or accompaniment of a disordered condition of the liver. The stomach, bowels and kidneys also experience their regulating and tonic influence.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.
Oct 2, 1y.

Poetical.

LEGEND OF THE GROUND HOG.

BY WILLIAM M. FIORAM.

A Ground-hog climbed up to the mouth of his hole
Just to take a sly peep at the weather;
And right careful was he not to venture too far,
For he said "I've some foes, and I know who they are;"
But he thought he would like to know whether
The long, cheerless winter was certainly o'er,
Or whether 'twould linger for six weeks or more.

He peeped slyly out—'twas a dull, cloudy day,
And the prospect was dismal and gloomy;
But it suited him well, for he bolted right out,
And the way that he frolicked and gambled about
Showed a liking for places more roomy
Than the close and contracted, though snug little hole,
In which he'd been sleeping as blind as a mole.

What a queer look he had! You'd have thought so, I'm sure,
Had you caught but a glimpse of the fellow;
Out of four little paws, you'd have noted but three
That were black, for the fourth was as white
As could be;
While his fur was of mixed gray and yellow;
And right lucky was he with a tumbling now,
For he could'nt eat dirt and he wouldn't eat straw!

He rose with an appetite doubtless you think;
'Twas exactly his own way of thinking:
So he made up his mind that he'd soon have his fill,
For a garden hard by started off with a will,
And the sight that he saw set him thinking:
For a splendid repast to his taste there he found
In the winter fruit scattered all over the ground.

He had only just taken a nibble or two
When he noticed a shift and a heaving;
And to and behold! he can't scarce trust his eyes,
For a clear, azure streak showed itself in the skies,
And soon the bright sun, too, was shining;
His shadow he saw, and with joyous delight
He cried "Out too soon! I must back to my hole!"
And for six weeks thereafter 'twas snowing!

St. Nicholas for March.

Select Story.

A MUNICIPAL NOSEGAY.

A royal visit was promised to Mistborough, and when the notification to that effect reached the Mayor he summoned the Town Council to deliberate in the usual way on the sort of festivities that should be provided. The occasion of the royal visit was to be the unveiling of a statue erected to Alderman Nobuddy, a departed worthy of the town, and the Council soon agreed to furnish a banquet, a procession with volunteer bands, an address on illuminated vellum, and some speeches. Then came the question of gifts. A large album full of photographic views of Mistborough seemed the most appropriate present; and, of course, there would have to be a bouquet. But who should tender this last offering?

Mr. Mayor Wecker happened to be the only unmarried member of the corporation, wherefore Alderman Gabbs, who was a facetious fellow and the father of three buxom daughters, said jestingly: "I vote that Wheeker be appointed to select the prettiest girl in Mistborough, and she shall give the bookey."

"I don't see what prettiness has to do with such a matter," remonstrated Alderman Scriffle, a virtuous but morose person, who was the father of four plain virgins.

"Well, Wheeker shall select the ugliest girl in the town, then," said the funny Alderman Gabbs, and he winked, laughing at all his brother Councilors, one of whom suggested, however, that his worship's choice need not be limited to damsels. "Let us give Wheeker carte blanche," said he; "if he pitches upon a pretty or an ugly married woman rather than upon a girl, let him have his own way. He is a fine judge of the sex, is Wheeker."

"What makes you think that Puttison?" asked the Mayor mildly, for he was a placid sort of a man who had no very keen eye for jokes.

"Why, because you've remained single," responded Puttison, amid general merriment.

"Oh, but they say Wheeker is a bit sweet on the young woman who sits behind the counter at Jamme's, the pastry cook's," replied Alderman Gabbs, with a new wink. "What's her name, Wheeker? Out with it. She's too pretty to be ashamed of."

"I really don't know what you mean," said poor Wheeker, reddening up to the ridge of his ears.

"Oh we mean Daisy Belfast, who nods to you every time you pass up High street," said Puttison, greatly enjoying the Mayor's discomfiture. "Why, Wheeker, I've seen you eating both buns at Jamme's shop at least three times within the past week, and we know you can't bear pastry, for you never eat any when you dine with one of us."

Unfortunately for Mr. Wheeker, it soon got to be known in the town that he had been deputed to act as an arbiter pulcharum; and many ladies, both single and married, began to pay their courts to him with a view to being selected for presenting the bouquet. Mr. Wheeker soon began to think that it would be more prudent to offer twenty nosegays to the Royal Princess instead of one, in order that nobody might be offended; but his opinion was not shared by the Town Council. The Mayor was exhorted with a pertinacity, half serious, half-comical, to do his duty in choosing the fittest, and he failed to get any assistance from his brother Councilors, for each of them, being married, felt some delicacy in recommending a lady from inside of his family circle or outside of it.

There was another roar at this, and Mr. Wheeker looked as guilty as a tom cat who had been caught near a cream jug. But, in a sum, the Mayor was such a good fellow that his brethren were loth to press their jokes too hard on him. Every man, except the morose Scriffle, slapped him on the back in passing, and bade him do his best in selecting a young lady who should do honor to Mistborough. Mr. Wheeker groaned inwardly, for he much disliked this task, which laid upon him a larger responsibility than he ever cared to assume spontaneously in his public or private relations. If he could have furtively voted as to who was the loveliest representative of girlhood in Mistborough, he would certainly have given his suffrage to Miss Daisy Belfast, but after this unseemly jesting about the girl, he did not dare. Besides, Mrt Wheeker had not yet made up his mind as to whether he would care to marry Miss Belfast, and he was also by no means sure of that young lady's sentiments toward himself.

In the midst of these perplexities Mr. Wheeker was one Sunday accosted as he was coming out of church, by Mrs. Bulberry, the comely wife of Colonel Bulberry, a retired military Tartar. This lady was just past the prime of life—say thirty-five—and very vivacious, and the more eager to assert fascinations, as her looking glass told her they were on the wane. Rustling through the porch, where Mr. Wheeker was striding in his scarlet robe, and preceded by his mace bearer (for the Mayor used to go church in state on the first Sunday of each month,) Mrs. Bulberry said with a smile which showed all her pretty teeth, 'Well, Mayor, have you chosen your Queen of Beauty yet?"

'I almost think I see her before me,' answered Mr. Wheeker, stammering a clumsy compliment to Mrs. Bulberry, with her smart attire, pink cheeks and sparkling eyes, looking undeniably pretty.

'You're joking, I suppose,' she retorted. 'If you want me to give the boquet to the Princess it must be a very nice one.'

'Oh, it shall be!' protested the Mayor.

'And you must let me play a chief part in all the festivities—receive your guests for you, and all that—otherwise there would be no fun in the thing, you know. As you're a bachelor, you must have a lady to act for you.'

'I should feel much obliged if you would act for me; Mrs. Bulberry,' said the Mayor, feeling as if a weight had been taken off his shoulders.

'Well, we will see about it. I don't say yes or no for the present,' replied the Colonel's wife, nodding pleasantly, and she rustled off, leaving Mistborough's Mayor rather overwhelmed by a sense of her condescension.

As a matter of fact Mrs. Bulberry had her own reasons for acting as adroitly as she had done. Independently of her ambition to be acknowledged as the prettiest person in Mistborough, she much desired to obtain a post under the government for her husband, and thought this object might be attained if she could lean for a whole day on the arm of a royal Prince and enlist his interest in her behalf by her sweet and plausible chatter. There was not a better talker in all Mistborough and the whole country around than Mrs. Bulberry, who, according to her admirers, could have charmed a bird out of a tree, or who, as her detractors avouched, was equal to fooling a pig out of a potato.

So while Mr. Wheeker was blessing himself at having been extricated from a dilemma, Mrs. Bulberry went home in triumph; but there she met her husband who was not pleased to meet her achievement with favor. Colonel Bulberry was one of those men who cannot be brought to see all at once what is good for them. He always let himself be led in the end; but, before submitting to guidance, he jibbed, shied and brayed like the most obstinate of four-footed animals. In the present instance he declared, with a sprinkling of oaths which he was much given to employing in domestic conversation, that he would not, by George, allow his wife to make a blanked guy of herself in the company of cheesemongering aldermen, blanked if he would. Mrs. Bulberry who was elated by the results of her diplomacy, answered impatiently by requesting her lord not to make an oaf of himself. But this was a false move, for it sent off the Colonel in a towering passion to blow up Mr. Mayor Wheeker, whose blank nose, said he, he would tweak in the public streets.

'I say,' he said, accosting this inoffensive dignitary, whom he met taking an afternoon walk in the sunshine, 'I say I'm not going to let it be said that you're spooney on my wife."

'I, Colonel?' replied the Mayor, astonished and uneasy.

'Yes, sir, you're a bachelor, and a gay dog by all accounts; don't deny it, for your goings on with the sex are matters of public notoriety. But I won't have you dangling after Mrs. Bulberry, mind that.'

'Really, Colonel, I don't understand. Mrs. Bulberry was good enough to say that she would not mind presenting the bouquet to Her Royal Highness, and I thought—'

'You thought she was setting her cap at you; is that what you was going to say? Well, I admire your cheek, I do,' blustered the Colonel, retreating a step or two, as if to take a better survey of the Mayor, who certainly looked no Adonis. 'Well, Mr. Saucebox, remember that my name's Bulberry, and I stand no blanked nonsense from anybody. Just get your pastry cook girl, Miss Buttercup, or whatever her name is, to give your bouquet; she'll do very well for such work, but my wife won't. Good day to you.'

Poor Mr. Wheeker gaped in wonder as the truculent swashbuckler swung on his heel. He doubted whether the Colonel was sober. As for the valiant Bulberry, he strode home; but, as often happened to him his valor began to ooze away as he neared the conjugal dwelling. He felt that he had put his foot into it. Swagger as he would he was no match for his wife in tongue warfare, and presently, when he had to confess what he had done, Madame flew into one of those fine rages which make a man wish that he could strike a hole through it. In the upshot the Colonel might have been seen on the morrow looking very sheepish as he wended his way towards the town hall, to seek out the Mayor and offer him a kind of apology. He was quite alive now, poor wretch, to the service which his wife wished to render him in presenting flowers to the princess of the blood.

But, to Colonel Bulberry's mortification. Mr. Wheeker had already informed the Town Council of his previous day's adventure; and it was unanimously decided that the Mayor had received an affront which must preclude the Bulberries from taking any part in the municipal festivities, even as guests at the banquet. The Mayor, sitting in his official room at the Town Hall, conveyed this to the Colonel as delicately as possible, and added a propitiatory assurance of his own that he did not feel offended; but upon this the Colonel as usual, made haste to lose his temper.

'By George, sir,' cried he, 'am I being trifled with? You first ask my wife to do you a kindness, and then you tell me that you are going to put us both in disgrace. Who cares for your disgusting dinner I should like to know?'

'I—I did not mean to say anything offensive, Colonel,' said the meek Mayor, 'but I understood yesterday that—'

'You are always misunderstanding things, sir; I am blanked if I ever saw such a man for making mischief. I suppose you'll tell me now that my wife is not pretty enough to act as a flower girl!'

'Oh, what an idea! I am sure everybody who has seen Mrs. Bulberry will admit—'

'None of your blanked compliments,' roared the Colonel. 'You've a great deal too much soft patter about you to please me. My last word to you is that if my wife does you the honor to accept the proposal you made, and if you venture to put a slight upon her you and your fellow soup swillers in the Town Council shall give me the reason why, or I'm blanked if I don't cut off all your ears and thread them on a piece of string for my dog to play with—there!'

This terrible threat was not without its effect on Mr. Wheeker, who cowered, and witnessed the gallant officer's exit with the same relief as if he had been a snarling bull dog. Presently when the coast seemed quite clear, Mr. Wheeker sailed forth in quest of his friends, Gabbs and Puttison, but he could not find them, so he turned into the shop of Jamme, the pastry cook, under the pretext of taking luncheon, but really to comfort himself a little in the society of Miss Daisy Belfast, whose bright eyes had flashed a summons to him through the window.

Said Miss Daisy coldly to the Mayor, as she helped him to a glass of sherry and a sandwich; 'What's this I hear, Mr. Wheeker? You think old Mrs. Bulberry the prettiest woman in Mistborough?'

'Not old Mrs. Bulberry; young Mrs. Bulberry,' answered the Mayor naively, fancying there was a confusion of persons, but I don't think her so pretty as you, Miss Belfast.'

'I judge by acts, not by words, Mr. Wheeker,' said Daisy with a toss of her comely head. 'And, indeed, if you think that old Colonel's wife pretty, you're no judge.'

Mr. Wheeker sighed as he munched his sandwich, for he did not know how to utter what he should have liked to say next. But just at this moment the door opened, and Gabbs, Puttison, and some of the others of the Town Council walked in laughing.

'Sherry all round, Miss, if you please,' said the cheery voice of Alderman Gabbs. 'What has the Mayor been telling you, eh?'

'Mr. Wheeker seems to have lost the use of his voice,' answered Daisy, with a shrug and a reproachful look at Mistborough's chief magistrate, who, having finished his first sandwich, was dolefully commencing another.

'Well, we shall have to speak for him, then,' proceeded Gabbs, with a wink that made the girl blush. 'We are going to elect you our Queen of Beauty, Miss Daisy.'

'O!' exclaimed Daisy, turning scarlet this time. 'And when is the royal visit to be, Mr. Gabbs?'

'Not till three months from now, so there'll be plenty of time for you and Wheeker to get talking together about the bookey.'

'And my opinion is that when you present that bookey you had better be introduced to the Princess as Mrs. Wheeker, opined Puttison.

'It would sound more proper, certainly,' was all that the bashful Mayor could find to say.

"Ah, you're all making fun of me, I suspect" said Daisy; but her hand trembled just a little as she pourrd out the sherry with which the gallant Town Councilors proceeded to drink her health.

* * * *

One has only to add that it was Mrs. Wheeker who presented the bouquets, but Mrs. Bulberry not to be outdone, presented another on her own account, got an hour's talk with the Prince, and obtained his interest on behalf of her husband, who was soon afterward sent off to the antipodes as a colonial governor, while his clever wife stayed at home. Thus pacified, the Colonel did not cut off the ears of all the Town Councilors and thread them on a string, but he remained unshaken in his opinion that Mr. Mayor Wheeker was a gay dog, much too forward with the sex, and he told Mrs. Wheeker so at the corporation dinner, where by the way, he got tipsy.—*London Truth.*

DANGERS OF CONJURING.

An accident will be in general recollection connected with the late Mr Brunel, the eminent engineer, who planned the Thames Tunnell and the Great Western Railway. One day while diverting a child with tricks of slight-of hand by causing a half sovereign to mysteriously disappear and reappear a stunning disaster occurred. The trick consisted in adroitly concealing the coin in his mouth, and pretending to bring it out at the ear. All at once, before he was aware and to his dismay, the half sovereign slipped down into his gullet. He tried to cough it up without effect. There it stuck. Every surgical device was tried to get hold of it without avail. It became evident that if the coin could not be dislodged, fatal results would ensue. In the dire dilemma into which he had needlessly brought himself, Brunel's presence of mind did not desert him. He devised a wooden structure to which he could be strapped head downwards, in the hope that the half-sovereign would fall out of his throat by force of gravity. He was fixed to the machine head downward, keeping his mouth open. To his unexpressible relief, the coin dropped from its lurking-place and rolled to the floor.

On one occasion a sword swallower got into a fix even more dreadful than that of Brunel. He professed to be able to perform a trick with a bayonet fixed on a musket. It was an awfully hazardous prank, far beyond that of swallowing a sword. He held the musket aloft with the end upper-most, and opening his mouth, allowed the bayonet to go down his throat. Having got it this length, he clenched the part of the bayonet next the handle with his teeth, and holding the musket with his hands, to prevent it from swinging to one side or other, walked about with it in this perilous attitude on the stage.

At a performance one day of the bayonet and musket trick, something was seen to go wrong. There was a stagger, a flutter. The observers were surprised, horror-struck. The swaying of the upraised musket had caused it to snap off at the part of the bayonet where it was sustained by the teeth of the performer, the result being that the shaft of the bayonet was left sunk out of sight or reach in his throat. Anything more appalling than this can hardly be imagined. Perhaps in the agony of the moment the performer recollected the device resorted to by Brunel in similar circumstances. At all events he instantly threw himself on his hands, and with the aid of his assistants, stood with his feet uppermost against the wall. The effort was successful. By its own weight the bayonet descended from its place in the throat, and at length it was pulled from the mouth.

Ladies will find a cure in Days Kidney Pad when everything else fails.

JAPANESE FANS.

It is a curious fact, but a fact nevertheless, that not one woman in a thousand dreams that the slightest significance attaches to the fan she carries outside of its legitimate purpose as a cooling agent. A woman is given to thinking that the world stands still beyond her own home and customs, and while indulging indiscriminately in every new thing that Fashion dictates, she never gives a thought to the 'eternal fitness' involved even in the wooden ribs of an ordinary Japanese fan. We use them by the million, in a hundred different ways, from the simple instrument of comfort in sultry weather to the elaborate decoration of home life, but unfortunately inspiration does not teach us that in our effort at 'daily beauty' a wild indulgence in the color mania, and gathering of all sorts of Japanese fans, parasols, and pictures, in all kinds of places, is directly violating the traditions of Japanese etiquette in the way that is clear as print to the initiated. In Japan the fan figures in every circle, unmistakably defines the line of fashion and social customs and woe unto the one who departs from the wisdom of his ancestors and *mixes his fans up!* A general swap of babies would create less confusion. With us, if a man appeared on Broadway cooling himself with a folding fan, the odds are in favor of his arrest as a lunatic, while in the land of the Japs this style of fan is exclusively the property of the men, and woman must confine herself to the ugly flat abomination, though never allowed to carry it on the street, or before a man, in doors or out. Precisely what shape the law and Mrs. Grundy permit her to toy with in the presence of a male adorer is a vexed question, but it is certain that to use a real flat fan in the presence of a male native is to affront him mortally, and raise a lovers' or family fight, should the thoughtless damsel own a brother who can be held responsible. Among the upper ten this folding fan and symbol of the inexorable law of caste is worn in the belt or bosom of the loose robe, thereby stamping him with the seal of blue blood and high social standing. The lower classes carry it always down the neck of the dress, or poked under the knob of hair on their glistening skulls, where it sticks like a skewer or colossal hair-pin. It leaves something to be desired in the way of beauty, but admits of no mistakes in station or degree.

Passing through a Japanese city is a trip through a kaleidoscope. On every side crowds of queerly-appareled folks saunter bare-headed (hats are modern frivolities just coming into general favor) under brilliant-hued umbrellas, with the gaudiest of fans, waving salutations to friends and directions to servants. Later on you accept this butter-cupping of Japanese fashions, and lose your sense of amusement at the sight of the entire male element armed with the folding fans, and every one of them an emblem of customs and stations which requires long residence in Japan to become thoroughly familiar with. Take, for example, the spreading gilt and colored fans, glittering with brilliant bugs, butterflies and nondescript beasts and blossoms. Every city and country belle here owns them by the dozen, and fortunately for the ignorance that is bliss feels herself appropriately go ten up for conquest. But at home these by right and usage belong to the singing and dance girls of Japan, and are carried by them as a distinguished trade-mark. No high-born dame, maid or matron would touch this badge of a lower stratum of society even to save herself from melting. As for the dramatic talent in Jap-land, it is probably greater than we are led by circumstances to suppose, when we read of tragedy and comedy as interpreted by the 'motions of an actor's fan.' A skillful use of it and other short-comings are ignored, and critics and audiences delighted by this new version of high art. As a weapon of off-use, the old Japanese battle fan was unrivaled. Generals, colonels and other martial fish swam about in the tide of war under the protection of these huge, iron-bound things, covered with heavy parchment, and bearing the symbol of carnage on their faces; and a blow on the head or back generally kept the unhappy victim effectually quiet. Since the fan frenzy has seized us, I doubt whether there is a house in the city in which a cheap facsimile of these obsolete battle-fans can not be found and recognized by the colored balls floating in colored fields. Thousands of these bamboo imitations are yearly brought over and are tragic reminders of bloody scenes and cracked crowns. The large flat fans, shaped like elongated pumpkins, and of rough paper and wonderful hieroglyphics, which we buy by the gross at the beginning of dog-days, are at home nothing but the most plebeian dust-pans and hearth-sweepers—receptacles for the trash that accumulates in living rooms. A little more insight into the ways of our neigh

The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, Editor.
J. K. BITTENBENDER, Publisher.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Mar. 5, 1880.

The New York Republican convention met at Utica last week, and chose a Grant delegation to the National Convention at Chicago. Conkling did it, but he had a majority of only thirty-seven votes.

Chairman Miller, of the Democratic State Committee, has called a meeting at Pittsburg for the 18th of March. A more central point should have been chosen so that members of the committee could attend just as conveniently as Mr. Miller.

Henry A. Gumbleton, ex-county clerk of New York city, has brought an action for damages of $50,000 against ex-Governor Robinson on account of his alleged removal from office last March.

The *Erie Observer* says: The meetings held in Chester, Chambersburg, Meadville and other points in favor of Blaine are behind time. What does Cameron care for such expressions now, after he has captured the delegates? They are like the chirp of the chicken in the bad egg, when passing down the Irishman's throat, Pat quietly remarked: "You spioke too late."

Salmon P. Chase, Horace Greeley, William H. Seward, Gen. W. S. Scott, E. M. Stanton and many other illustrious citizens entertained sentiments in regard to the dissolution of the Union similar to those expressed by Thomas F. Bayard at Dover in 1861. Republicans who thought as he did were called loyalists; Democrats of the same opinion were called *Copperheads*.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Resolved, That the States be requested to instruct their delegates to the National Democratic convention to be held in 1880 whether it be desirable to continue the two-thirds rule longer in force in National conventions and that the National committee insert such request in the call for the next convention.

We invite attention to the above resolution which follows the call of the Democratic National committee in reference to "two-thirds rule" now in force in our nominating convention. It is a matter deeply affecting the welfare of the organization, and its abrogation may be disastrous and is certain to have a bad effect. As long as the "two-thirds rule" is in force no two or three men in the party can secure the nomination of a favorite by any corrupt means. A mere majority may be secured. Two-thirds cannot.

A man who can command two-thirds of the delegates may not be greatly objectionable and must at all events be less so than one whose best efforts can only secure a majority.

Among the Republicans, Cameron and Conkling with New York and Pennsylvania in their hands, can easily secure a majority of the Chicago convention for Grant, and thus force his nomination on the party. But if it were known beforehand that the successful candidate must get two-thirds, Grant could be beaten.

In conventions not run by machinery, where the people speak, and where the successful candidate is named under our rule, corrupt combinations are almost impossible. We say therfore; most emphatically, *let the* TWO-THIRDS RULE STAND.

BAYARD'S PEACE SPEECH.

Since the name of Thomas F. Bayard has been prominently mentioned as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, his enemies have been seeking to find something in his record that would weaken his chances, and have finally hit upon a speech delivered by him at Dover, Delaware, on June 27, 1861, at a Peace Convention. In this speech he says:

"Take the proposition of war—of horrid, civil war, my countrymen! Grant to the Northern arms complete success. Suppose that every Southern city be reduced to ghastly ruin, every Southern home desolated and every Southern man slain or made captive. This is the evident completest realization of that dream of conquest so horribly satisfactory to those minds who control the Northern press. But what then? Will a union with slaves and the possession of a desert satisfy? You do not and cannot expect love and aid in times of your necessity from those States you have so cruelly subdued. It is too plain, therefore, that your success in such a war would be most fatal injury to yourselves.

And is such a war a necessity for the peace and happiness of the United States? For half a century we have lived at peace with Great Britain, with her Canadian possessions upon our northern border. Upon the South, Mexico holds her government with no threats of trouble to our citizens. Why, then, may not two American confederacies exist side by side without conflict, each emulating the other in the progress of civilization? The coterminous kingdoms of Europe offer many examples of similar peace and prosperity. With such a sickening alternative as civil war, why should not the experiment at least be made. It is the question we are to pass upon to-day.

I believe with the late Senator Douglas, who has before been quoted to-day, that 'a war is disunion, certain, final, inevitable, and, so believing, I oppose it.'"

His address was an earnest plea for peace because he honestly believed that the result of a civil war would be ruinous to the whole country. He expressed no sentiments but those of a patriot whose dearest wish was the safety of his nation. If he was mistaken, so were thousands of others whose loyalty was never questioned.

The Philadelphia *Chronicle-Herald* says:

"If Mr. Bayard was distrustful, so was the great body of the American people. Right here in Philadelphia, which afterward went so heartily into the war, the conflict was denounced as a cruel venture for which there was no necessity, and in obedience to Mayor Henry's call the people pledged Philadelphia to do what she could to make the Union comfortable to the South. There was also in New York and New Jersey a strong opposition to the war, as indeed there was generally until we had got well into the din and smoke of it. Nowhere was there a stronger anti-war feeling than among the best men in Washington.

If we were to go further in this line we could fill our pages for a month with utterances quite as peaceful as those of Mr. Bayard, and from men who subsequently took high office under the Republican party.

In view of these facts it is as mean as it will be futile to try to damage Senator Bayard with anything he said in that speech of 1861. Mr. Bayard may never be President but he will always be esteemed for his sterling worth and unsullied patriotism."

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Senator Randolph, chairman of the military committee opened the debate in the Senate in the case of General Porter on Monday afternoon. Among other things he said:

The Fifth Army Corps occupied a position of especial honor in the conduct of the Peninsula campaign, fighting the battles of New Bridge, Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill and Malvern—and it was Fitz John Porter who commanded the corps in all these battles. It is needless to speak of them being among the most sanguinary of the war. It was the Fifth Army Corps who took possession of Malvern Hill and held it through hours that by friend and foe have been deemed among the most terrible in the history of the war. A series of attacks, such as has not been witnessed in any preceeding battles, left Porter where the enemy found him—in possession of Malvern. When night fell upon the day of carnage the slope of Malvern Hill ran red with the blood of the battle. I have heard scores of solidrs, Federal and Confederate, say, that from the summit to base the hill-side was covered with the dead and dying. Certain it is, sir, it was Fitz John Porter's corps that made that last and most terrible battle of the campaign of the peninsula. No wonder that his commanding general asked that the highest position then vacant should be given to him! No wonder that he should have said that if still higher positions were known to the public service he would recommend General Porter for all that the Government could give him! The Fifth Army Corps had among its commanders, under Porter, men whose names are familiar to every American. McCall, Reynolds, Meade, Buchanan, Morell, Warren, Sykes, and Butterfield were the officers who held command of its divisions and brigades. It is quite probable that this narration of the personal services of General Porter, antecedent to the time when he stood charged with a foul crime against his comrades and his country, it is but the repetition of a story well remembered by intelligent men. It will not be forgotten that the men who fought at Malvern, and the officer who commanded them, were the same men and the same officer against, whom a few weeks later, was charged "shameful disobedience," "retreating from the presence of the enemy," "being within sound of a raging battle, and, believing that comrades were being driven back and defeated, shamefully left them to their fate."

The Senator went on to speak of public disappointment and dissatisfaction which greeted the finding of the court-martial. When General Porter's conviction was announced careful readers of the proceedings in his trial stood confounded at the unexpected result. He had been charged with the most infamous crime known under the laws of enlightened governments. Stripped of all surplusage, the charge that he stood confronted with was that of treason. Reckoned by degrees, no grade of treason could have been more despicable in form or malignant in character than that upon which he was arraigned. To his own amazement, and to thousands of loyal men who knew the evidence in his case, he was convicted of the monstrous crime with which he had been charged. And then what? Adjudged of this foul crime against himself, he was sentenced! And, sir, what was the sentence? That he should die the death of a traitor? That he should be shot to death by the guns of his soldiers—men of the corps whose honor and reputation he had betrayed; that by their hands he should be pierced with all the bullets that could be fired into a traitors miserable body? No! No such sentence. Although if the charges had been true in part such a death—or any death that could have been measured out by ingenious cruelty—would have been too small a punishment for his offence; this was not the judgement and sentence of the court! The judgment that, being convicted of treason, he should simply be dismissed from the Army of the United States. And so, Mr. President, it came to pass when the people of the country read that Fitz John Porter, charged, tried and condemned of treason, was sentenced only to dismissal from the army of the United States, a question arose in the public mind, infinitely more significant, all-pervading and persistent than anything that the ingenuity of General Porter or his friends could have invented, asking: "Was ever finding so grave with punishment so totally inadequate?"

From the day the charges were first published, but one opinion possessed plain, honest minded people, and it was that justice demanded either his acquittal or his death. Then followed his appeals to the Executive not to have his sentence reversed and annulled; not that he should be reinstated by Executive order; not to blot out, at the instigation of personal or political influence, by the Executive mandate, the record of his alleged offense. No! through all these appeals, some of them as touching as it is possible for pen to write, there is but one cry, "simply to be heard!" simply "to be heard!" Such was this brave man's confidence in the strength and justice of his cause, and such his unbiased confident reliance in the unbiased judgment of his countrymen, that he asked no other favor, made no other supplication than to be heard. That single cry, bravely answered at last, has rung through all these years.

People who have not forgotten the ready submission of the entire Democratic party of the country in 1877 to the inauguration of the minority candidate for the Presidency will be slow to perceive the force of Senator Conkling's declaration at the Utica convention that it will be necessary to have "a decided unmistakable result" and "a man with the country behind him" to prevent revolutionary plotters from setting aside the popular verdict at this year's national election. The "result" of the last Presidential contest was by no means "decided and unmistakable"—certainly not in favor of Mr. Hayes—and yet the 8 to 7 decree of the Electoral Commission was quietly accepted by the Democrats without the least menace of resistance and in fact, with hardly a murmur of remonstrance. Now, however, Mr. Conkling insinuates that the Republican candidate for President, though clearly and unquestionably elected next November, will need to be a "strong man," with the people at his back, to enable him to take his seat. The cogency of such logic is not entirely evident.—*Phila. Record.*

Congressman Yocum Must Go.

Mr. Springer having reported to the House the views of the majority of the committee on elections, declaring in the contested election case of ex-Governor Curtin against Yocum, that the election was null and void and ought to be sent back to the people, the Greenbackers are making a desperate effort to defeat the report of the committee and save Yocum. The minority report, declaring Mr. Yocum entitled to his seat, is signed by Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, a Republican. From present indications it seems that the majority report will be adopted, and ex-Governor Curtin given another chance to defeat Mr. Yocum.

The Party or the Individual.

Unquestionably there is force in the argument that a candidate who was elected and after the election deliberately swindled out of the office to which he was fairly chosen deserves the sympathy of the people. But it must be borne in mind that under our republican system the office is not the property of the incumbent but is simply a temporary trust delegated by the people. The President of the United States for instance does not hold his office for his own benefit nor in his own right but for the well being of his fellow citizens and in trust for those who elected him. The "divine right of kings" has no place in our form of government. The President is the mere agent of the people for the execution of the federal laws and therefore if he is unjustly deprived of his office the people rather than their agent are the chief sufferers by the wrong. Mr. Tilden some time ago expressed this view of his own case in very clear and decided terms. If it were otherwise, if in order to vindicate the right it were necessary to insist on a re-election of the defrauded agent, the Democratic party would in justice be obliged first to renominate George B. McClellan who was cheated out of the presidency in 1864 by fraudulent returns misrepresenting the vote of the army, next to renominate Horatio Seymour, who in 1868 would certainly have been chosen President if the Southern States had not been controlled by military force, and lastly Samuel J. Tilden who was the victim of the returning boards, and the electoral commission. The same plea is to be made in behalf of each of these illustrious men, but their grievances were borne alike by the people and particularly by the party of which they were the chosen representatives and exponents. The history of the Democratic party since 1864 has been that of a constant struggle against the usurpation of power and the practice of fraud in elections by the Republican party. The counting-in of R. B. Hayes in 1876 was simply a bold repetition of the chicane which was successful in 1864 and differed only from the fraud of 1868 in the fact that it was accomplished after the election while in the Seymour campaign military satraps used force to prevent a fair election. Shall we then undertake to redress the grievances of the several individuals formerly entrusted with the standard of the party, or shall we rather address ourselves to the vindication of the wrongs of the party which are also the wrongs of the majority of the people? If we could do both it would be a "consummation most devoutly to be wished." But is it not far better that the party and the people should be righted under a new standard-bearer than that the cause of both the party and the individual should be lost by a blind and unreasoning devotion to the person of the swindled representative of the party in a former campaign? Our political allegiance is due to the party rather than to any individual. Our aim should be the success of the party rather than to the personal advancement of the personal interests of any man. Our aspirants should be for the reassertion of democratic principles in the administration of the government rather than for a mere revengeful redress of the grievances of a former member of the party.—*Patriot.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D C. March 1st, 1880.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN PENSION LAWS—GENERAL PORTER'S CASE—ELEGIAC ORATORY IN THE SENATE—WHAT EX-SECRETARY DELANO SAW.

There are now on file in the Pension Office near two hundred and fifty thousand cases awaiting action, while under its present administration not over a thousand a month are perfected, and at this rate it will require twenty years and more to perfect all these claims.

Mr. Coffroth, of Pennsylvania, has initiated two measures in Congress which look to relief. One of these proposes to place on the pension rolls the names of all survivors of the military and naval service of the United States during the recent war who were disabled in the service, and the widows or other dependent relatives of those who died in the service, and that they shall receive pensions only from the date of the passage of the law. The rate of pension shall be $8 a month for death or total disability, and $6 a month for partial disability.

The second provision of this bill is that on making proof the affidavit of the applicant himself shall be received, but it must be corroborated by the affidavits of two disinterested witnesses. Persons whose claims are now pending before the Commissioner of Pensions can withdraw them and take advantage of this act.

The other bill provides for the establishment of a Court of Pensions. This court is to consist of a chief and four associate justices. This court is to have jurisdiction of all pension cases decided adversely by the Commissioner of Pensions. The decision of the court is to be final.

Contrary to general expectation, the Democrats have determined to take up the Fitz John Porter case in the Senate, and it is probable that its discussion will begin next week and be continued from day to day until disposed of. Senator Randolph, who is charged with the conduct of the bill, succeeded on Friday in having it formally taken up, and an understanding was reached by which the discussion will begin on Monday. Senator Randolph is earnest and enthusiastic in his support of Porter, and expresses confidence in his ability to carry the bill successfully through. He said to-day that it was his purpose to press the bill to a vote without unnecessary delay. He claims to have assurances from several Republican Senators that they will support the measure. Porter has been in the city frequently during the winter as the guest of Senator Randolph.

Ex Secretary Delano, who recently arrived in Washington from an extended tour in the South, states that everywhere he went he found the Republican masses almost solid for Grant. Federal officers, however, were as a rule, active for Sherman, and he believes that their activity and zeal may succeed in securing delegates to Chicago that will cast their votes, at least on the first few ballots for Sherman.

An interesting episode at the Capitol on Tuesday was the brief speeches of Senators Voorhees and Morrill, of the Committee on the Library, on bill to pay the heirs of the late artist Brumidi, the few hundred dollars remaining due him, and also to defray his funeral expenses. Constantino Brumidi's only reward for the continuous labors of a quarter of a century will be a posthumous fame which will probably grow brighter as a knowledge of art becomes disseminated among the people he served so well. The most discriminating judges award a high order of merit to Brumidi's work. Unfortunately, most of his admirable fresco-paintings are hidden in dark corridors or in committee rooms which are not open to the public. Brumidi regarded the decoration of the Capitol as his life work, and although his compensation was so meagre that he dies entirely destitute, he never seems to have sought more remunerative employment. He leaves a daughter abroad who was dependent upon his remittances, and an adopted son who was pursuing the study of art under his tuition. His great value will doubtless become evident to those upon whom it may devolve to secure a competent hand to finish his uncompleted work.

HILTON.

Crying for Bread.

THE WAIL FROM STARVING IRELAND.

Details of the increasing distress among the people of Ireland are given in letters recently received by Archbishop Wood and some of the priests in Philadelphia as well as in appeals made by Irish clergymen to Americans, through the columns of the *Catholic Standard*, all of which will be published in the present week's issue of that journal. Many thousands of dollars collected in the Catholic churches of this archdiocese have been sent to the sufferers, and the deeply grateful acknowledgments received therefor by the Archbishop are accompanied by information showing the appalling condition of the unfortunate island. The general character of thes letters is indicated by the following extract from one of the communications.

Here is what is said in an appeal from the Rev. Francis Moran, of Ballenrobe, Mayo county:

"I have here around me two hundred and forty families, Irish in language, Irish in heart, soul and feeling; two hundred and forty families who are now almost on the verge of starvation. Out of that number two hundred of them are this very day reduced to a state of starvation. Every Irish-American knows as well as I can tell that the potato alone is the Irishman's sole and only food. When they fail, then, what must Irishmen live on? On Indian meal. Well the potato crops have failed here, have been a complete failure for the last four years; but this year, of all, they were left undug, as not being worth the labor of turning up clay for them. So potatoes they have none, and Indian meal they have no money to procure. They have been living on credit for Indian meal with the shopkeepers for the last four years; but this year the shopkeepers have refused to give them any, and hence they are starving. No cattle, no corn, no potatoes to eat, no money to buy Indian meal, no credit, so die they must. May God help them, poor starving creatures! The few among them who had a few stones of seed potato to set out in spring are now forced to consume even those to ward off death by starvation for a few days longer, in hopes, as they say themselves, "that God might put it into the hearts of their friends in America to send them over some relief before the last of the small seed potatoes are out (consumed). Even the odd family who have been and are using these small, blue, waterish, half rotten potatoes—it is harrowing to human feelings—it is hunger itself to witness how sparingly they partake of them. * * * This week, thanks, many deep and heartfelt thanks to kind-hearted people in England, also ten thousand thanks to Mr. Parnell's friends and subscribers in your great country of America. I have been enabled to purchase two tons of crushed Indian corn for my poor starving country people. This with an allowance of sugar to each, is the only food upon which six or seven hundred human beings are trying to subsist for the last eleven days. Many middle-aged men and women, many very old people, and hord of very little children who have no milk, were unable to use the coarse, dry Indian meal stirabout without some condiment. So I gave each an allowance of sugar, with which they sweetened cold water and then try to swallow the Indian meal stirabout after being dipped in the sugared water. Even this they are glad to get; for this their gratitude is unbounded, and is more readily read in their cadaverous faces than described in print. To use their own words: "In the name of God do'nt let us die; give us even a little of this every week; we want no more until next August when God might have pity on us and send us the new potatoes." For until then, a morsel they can't get; money they have none, credit they have none; and therefore in the name of the Savior of us all, I ask your alms to save my poor starving people from imminent and horrible death."

From all parts of the famine stricken districts come letters with the same sad story of the present suffering and of the more widespread distress that must follow during the spring and early summer unless the efforts for relief be redoubled.

Report of the Auditor General.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE AT THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR.

The report of the Auditor General for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1879, was made public on Tuesday. It is the most thorough and comprehensive document of the kind ever issued from the auditing department of the State government. It gives full details of the revenues and expenditures of the State for the last fiscal year, with statements showing the assessment of State tax in the several counties, with the population and number of taxable inhabitants of each county, the several public loans with rates of interest and when reimbursable and payable, the funded and unfunded debt of the Commonwealth, and other important fiscal statistics. In an appendix are given the laws now in force relating to the registration and taxation of corporations, decisions on the corporation tax laws by the Auditor General and Attorney General during the year 1879, syllabus of decisions of questions arising in connection with the accounts of county officers, decisions of the Auditor General during the year 1879 on municipal questions, statement showing the names of cities and boroughs paying taxes on loans, letter of instructions of the Auditor General to county commissioners, rules for the settlement of accounts, list of taxable corporations and limited partnerships registered under act of June 7, 1879, etc. The report also states that new corporation dockets have been opened, with names of corporations alphabetically arranged, and that a system of book-keeping has been adopted by which every dollar of the receipts and expenditures of public moneys can be readily traced.

The receipts at the treasury during the last fiscal year were $7,422,363.90, of which amount $2,030,002.83 were the proceeds of loans. The expenses of the state government during the same period were $3,597,716.65. Loans were redeemed to the amount of $1,684,952.00 and $1,246,394.50 were paid in interest on loans. The balance in the treasury December 1, 1879 was 1,914,831.32. Of this balance the sinking fund held $1,202,642.18 and the general fund $712,189.74. The Auditor General expresses the opinion that the act of June 7, 1879, will largely increase the revenues and that if the imposed taxes under it are collected the deficiency in the treasury will be covered as well as the current expenses of the government. Under the act of 1879 requiring all corporations to register in the Auditor General's office, about 4,700 have reported, of which 3,392 are taxable. Of these there are 1,641 domestic corporations, 181 foreign, 349 banks, State and National, 242 limited partnerships and 988 building and loan associations.

The Moffat bell punch liquor law has been repealed by both houses of the Virginia Legislature.

News from all Around.

—Parnell and Dillon had an audience of 25,000 at Chicago.

—Straw is sold in Hazleton by farmers at 20 per ton.

—The members of the legislature staying at home this year saves the State $600,000.

—Blair county has twenty six prisoners in the Western Penitentiary.

—Since the 2nd of June Catawissa has lost over forty-five citizens from diphtheria.

—A number of members of the police force of Reading have resigned to go to their trades.

—Miss Ruth Ann Pierce, a Republican was defeated for School Director in Bristol, Bucks county.

—The Republican Postmaster of Denver is the latest of the stalwart army who have gone wrong. His deficiency is $ 2 400.

—There is a movement looking to a consolidation of the Butler and regular Democrats of Mass.

—Bills making appropriations for new public buildings aggregating $12,770,500 have been introduced; not a tithe of them will pass.

—The people of Pittsburg consume 90,000 tons of ice every summer. Not a ton has been put away so far to meet this large demand.

—It is estimated that 50,000 men and women are employed in Philadelphia in the manufacture of clothing, making 20,000,000 suits a year.

—A dangerous counterfeit silver dollar is in circulation. It is nearly composed of black tin, is not affected by acids and has the ring of genuine silver.

—Hon. Ulysses Mercur, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court sold recently to a firm in New York, four thousand acres of woodland in Sullivan county for $41,000.

—President McCosh says that Princeton means to put an end to the gross personal attacks which have occasionally found a place in some of the speeches on Class Day, and this without stopping Class Day or its wit and fun.

—Auditor General Schell has recently promulgated a decision under the tax laws of Pennsylvania to the effect that day labors are not taxable on their "occupations." He confines the meaning of the law to the technical definition of a trade or profession.

—It is stated that experience has shown at the Petroleum Iron Works, located at Titusville, that a barrel of petroleum will generate heat sufficient for making a ton of iron while a ton and a quarter of coal would be required for the same result.

—New deposits of slate are constantly being developed in the Lehigh region. A quarry has recently been opened in which the vein is over three-hundred feet wide and of immense depth, experienced slaters giving it as their opinion that the supply is inexhaustible in quantity.

—Mr. Hayes has signed a bill authorizing the use of a United States vessel for the free transportation of supplies to the relief of suffering Irish, but the Secretary of the Navy has as yet made no move in the matter and seems to be waiting for somebody to tell him what to do.

—Persons making promissory notes on printed forms used at banks should be careful not to make an 8 over the 7 in the date. Either a new note for 188—, be used or the whole date written before the printed figures on the old blanks. The supreme court holds the change of a figure on a note impairs the validity of it.

—The farmers of Clinton county are raising a great deal of tobacco. In three townships 465 acres were planted last season, and the increase throughout the country will be thirty per cent. The average production to the acre is about 1,500 pounds, and the average price received is about eleven cents.

—The first railroad in Pennsylvania was constructed in 1826 by Abraham Pott, from his mine east of Port Carbon, nearly a mile in length. It was constructed of wooden ties and wooden rails; the car wheels were made by John Strouse, of Pottsville, and the pattern made by Strouse was similiar to the car wheels now in use. The cars were drawn by mules.

—A fact probably but little known is that the United States nickel five cent piece furnishes a key to metric measures and weights. This coin is two centimeters in diameter, and its weight is five grams. Five of them placed in a row will give the length of the decimeter, and two of them will weigh a decagram.

—The stockholders of the West Jersey and Atlantic Railroad Company, the new line to Atlantic city, have resolved to issue 6 per cent. bonds to the aggregate of $500 000, and execute as security a mortgage on the property and franchises of the company.

—A movement to found coffee taverns in New York similar to those of London was recently proposed at the house of J. G. Holland, the editor of *Scribner's Magazine*. The London taverns pay from 4 to 8 per cent. dividends, and are valuable means of keeping men from drinking. Who will start the bowl flowing in Philadelphia.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company insists that merchants whose goods were destroyed on their railroad at Pittsburg during the riots shall pay the freight the same as if the goods had gone through to their destination. The amount of freight will be added by many of the claimants to their damages against the company.

—The New York *Tribune*, remembering its old-time antagonism of Grant, still looks upon him distrustfully, notwithstanding its subserviency to the Republican party. In a recent issue it remarks thus: "We do not wish to imply that General Grant's administration was the cause of the Republican collapse at the South. But we must look at the facts as they are. If he could not prevent those misfortunes when he was in office, it is illogical to assume that his mere nomination will repair them."

—Two years ago Master J. Kyte, of Girardville, while driving in the mines, was kicked by a mule and knocked under a loaded wagon, losing his right arm and receiving injuries to the left which necessitated the amputation of his hand above the wrist. Since that time he has devoted his time to the study of music, and is now capable of playing some very difficult music with the stump of his arm. This seems almost incredible, but after receiving an invitation we went to hear him play and sing several pieces of his own composition, which were very well rendered.—*Mahanoy Tribune.*

—The method adopted in Germany for preventing the slipping and falling of horses is as unique as it is simple. The smith, when fastening the shoe, punches a hole in two ends; as soon as the hole is made he taps a screw thread and screws into the shoe when on the horse's foot, a sharp pointed stud an inch in length. With shoes thus fitted the horse can travel securely over the worst possible road. When the horse comes to the stable the pointed stud is unscrewed and a button screwed in; no damage can then happen to the horse, and the screw holes are thus prevented from filling up.

—Another remarkable discovery is added to the long list that science has recenly presented. An Englishman has found out a way of taking captive the light of day and preserving it for use in dark places. This is done by means of a paint which absorbs the daylight and becomes luminous at night. So thoroughly convinced of practicability are the British authorities and others that it is to be used for several important purposes such as lighting the interior of powder magazines and other places where flames of lamps would be dangerous. Should the invention be all that is claimed for it, the uses to which it can be put are innumerable and its importance beyond computation. Gas, coal oil and electric lights will certainly be at a discount.

Parnell, Dillon and Murdock appeared in the lower House of Representatives of Iowa on Wednesday afternoon and were introduced by Hon. C. C. Cole. The House had been called to order and the Speaker introduced Mr. Parnell to the House in the regular session. Mr. Parnell briefly addressed it on the woes and needs of Ireland.

A Clairvoyant's Failure.

The hamlet of Lackawaxen on the Delaware River, about thirty miles from Port Jervis, was a scene of great excitement a few days ago. On New Years Day, a young man named Shannon, while at work on the aqueduct of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company fell into the Delaware River and was drowned. All efforts to find the body were unavailing. As a last resort the brothers of the young man opened correspondence with a clairvoyant in Port Jervis, and he informed them that he could find the body; but they must send him some garment which the young man had worn and which had not been washed. An old hat was sent. The clairvoyant then informed the brothers that the body was lying one hundred and seventy-five yards below the aqueduct, and fifteen feet from the shore. It was supposed that the clairvoyant had never been to Lackawaxen and his description of the locality was thought to be so accurate that it was conceded by many that he was possessed of supernatural powers. A search was made in the river but the body was not found.

This did not seem to weaken the faith of the brothers in the ability of the professor to find the body. A few days ago, C. W Shannon, one of the brothers visited Port Jervis, and by appointment met the clairvoyant, and the latter agreed to find the body for $50. This was agreed to. The next day the clairvoyant and a companion went to Lackawaxen, and were met by an immense crowd of people, who had been attracted to the river by the report that a clairvoyant was coming to find the body. The "Professor" and his companion stepped upon the ice, and soon the former was in "condition to be in communication with the supernatural. He told the crowd that the body was 20 feet up the river on a line from where he sat. The distance was measured, the ice cut, and search made in the water, but no body was found.

Again he went off into the land of dreams and while in this condition described the scenes at the drowning, how the body had been carried around by the eddy and that it was finally lodged directly beneath where they sat. The crowd gave way, the ice was cut, the "Professor" and others peered down into the water, but no body could be seen. Another effort was made to discover the body but without success. Just then a passenger train was seen approaching the depot from the west. The two men started on a run for it, and before the bewildered crowd could recover from its surprise, the clairvoyant and his companion were whirled Port Jervisward by the fast moving train. A more indignant crowd than that deluded one it would be hard to find.

Philadelphia clergymen complain that they are not paid enough for performing the marriage ceremony. They would probably be paid more liberally if they did their work on business principles, allowing a return of goods within thirty days if not proving to be as represented, and money refunded.—*Boston Transcript.*

It should be the aim of every owner of Horses, Cows, &c., to make them as handsome and useful as possible. The German Horse and Cow Powder helps to develop all the powers of the animal. It improves its beauty and increases its usefulness. It makes milk, muscle and fat. By using it a horse will do more work and a cow give more milk and be in better condition with less feed. Sold only by weight at 15 cents a pound by C. A. Klein, Bloomsburg.

Dec 12, '79-1y

Pressed Fuel.

At the meeting of the American Institute of mining engineers in New York the other day, the President, Eckley B. Coxe, of this county, congratulated the members upon the flourishing condition of the industries connected with their profession but regretted the result of the prosperity that made necessary the absence of many prominent members. The first paper read was by E. F. Loiseau on "the successful manufacture of pressed fuel at Port Richmond, Philadelphia." A huge fire in the grate gave evidence of the qualities of this fuel, specimens of which in egg-shaped lumps were examined with interest. The fire was started without the use of kindling wood. The paper explained the process of manufacture, the difficulties encountered, and the measures adopted to obviate them. The elements of this fuel are 91 per cent. of coal dust, and 9 per cent. of pitch, the latter being used to cement the dust. The fuel lasts as long as ordinary anthracite, and does not produce clinkers. Thirteen tons of it are now produced each hour. Reference was made to the difficulty of obtaining a supply of coal dust, as the coal men were not inclined to supply the means of making a fuel to compete with coal. But confidence was expressed that it would soon appear to the advantage of coal men to erect machines for the manufacture of pressed fuel and make it a leading industry.—*Union Leader (Wilkesbarre)*

The Best I Ever Knew Of.

J. G. Starker, a prominent and influential Citizen of Iowa City, says: "I have had the Dyspepsia, and Liver Complaint for several years, and have used every Remedy I could hear of, without any relief whatever, until I saw your Shiloh's Vitalizer advertised in our paper, and was persuaded to try it. I am happy to state that it entirely Cured me. It is certainly the best Remedy I ever knew of." Price 75 cts. Sold by J. H. Kinports.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A marvellous Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth, and Head Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal Inhaler for the more successful treatment of the complaint, without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by J. H. Kinports.

A Mother's Grief

The pride of a Mother, the life and joy of a home are her children, hence her grief when sickness enters and takes them away. Take warning then, that you are running a terrible risk, if they have a Cough, Croup or Whooping Cough, which lead to Consumption, if you do not attend to it at once. Shiloh's Consumption Cure is guaranteed to cure them. Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00. For lame Back, Side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. Sold by J. H. Kinports.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$1.25
Rye "	.56
Corn " "	.56
Oats " "	.40
Flour per barrel	5.75
Chop feed	1.00
Butter	.25
Eggs	.16
Tallow	.07
Potatoes	.40
Dried Apples	.06
Hams	12½
Sides & Shoulders	.09
Chickens	.07
Turkeys	.09
Lard per pound	.07
Hay per ton	16.00
Beeswax	.25

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3.00 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 3.15 "
No. 6 " "	$ 3.75 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$ 5.00 "
" Bituminous "	$ 4.50 "

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Wholesale prices at the close of trade on Tuesday.

Buckwheat flour per cwt	$1 60 to $2 00
Wheat flour " "	6 50 " 7 00
Wheat per bushel	1 40 " 1 50
Corn " "	52 " 58
Oats " "	47 " 50
Rye " "	88 " 90
Barley " "	70 " 80
Dressed hogs, per pound	6½ " 6¾
Butter " " according to quality	22 " 25
Eggs per dozen	15 " "
Poultry, live chickens	" " 9
Chickens dressed	11 " 12
Turkeys	9 " 10
Turkey dressed	10 " 11

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of Harman J. Creveling.

The Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county to distribute the money arising from said sale to and among the parties entitled thereto will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg on Saturday, the 3rd day of April, 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims against said fund are required to present them or be forever debarred from any share of the same.

L. E. WALLOR, Auditor.

march 5, '80-4w

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

First National Bank of Bloomsburg,

at Bloomsburg in the State of Pennsylvania at the close of business on February 23rd, 1880.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$149,397.38
Overdrafts	117.04
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	13,850.00
Due from approved reserve agents	20,816.10
Due from other National Banks	5,376.72
Due from State Banks and bankers	284.83
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,702.44
Checks and other cash items	117.28
Bills of other Banks	70.00
Specie	1,512.40
Legal Tender notes	6,200.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer 5 per cent. of circulation	2,250.00
Total	$258,453.69

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	50,000.00
Surplus Fund	7,500.00
Undivided profits	10,581.14
National Bank Notes outstanding	44,400.00
Individual deposits subject to check	88,924.26
Certified checks	60.72
Due to other National Banks	5,253.54
Due to State Banks and bankers	31.95
Total	$258,453.60

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF COLUMBIA, ss:

I, J. P. Tustin, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. P. TUSTIN, Cashier.

Subscribed and affirmed to before me this 27th day of February, 1880.

J. C. Brown, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

I. W. McKELVY,
FRAS. P. DRINKER,
E. W. M. LOW,
Directors.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of authority contained in the last will and testament of Betsey Robison, late of Bloomsburg, deceased, the undersigned offers at public sale on the premises on

Saturday, March 20, 1880,

at 10 o'clock, a. m. that valuable property at the corner of Third and West streets, Bloomsburg, Pa., as follows:

FIRST.—A lot at the corner of said streets extending in width on Third street 84 feet and 4 inches, and in depth 214 feet 6 inches to an alley, containing more than a

QUARTER OF AN ACRE

of land and having on it a commodious

TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE

and other out-buildings. The house has nine rooms besides store-room, pantry, bath-room, halls, out-kitchen, large closets, a large high garret, good cemented cellar, porches, &c., &c. Also good well of water and cistern with pumps; a large and choice variety of FRUIT TREES, together with an abundance of small fruits and ornamental shrubbery.

The grounds are well stocked with CHOICE FLOWERING and ORNAMENTAL PLANTS. The location is one of the most pleasant in town and the property, with its improvements, such as is seldom for sale in this place.

SECOND.—A LOT OF GROUND between the above described lot on the one side and the West District school lot on the other, extending in front on Third street 54 feet 2 inches and in depth to an alley 214 feet 6 inches.

The lot is well stocked with choice young fruit trees and in a good state of cultivation.

Terms, &c., made known on day of sale.

J. B. ROBISON,
Ex'r Estate of B. Robison, dec'd.

March 1, 18.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!!

By authority of Joseph Heacock on behalf of the heirs, I will sell at one o'clock p. m. on the premises on

Tuesday, March 9, 1880

the real estate of Martha Heacock, deceased, (formerly of Joseph Heacock) in Greenwood, Columbia county, Pa., containing about

43 ACRES

in three separate lots, about 20 acres wood land which will be offered altogether or separate to suit purchasers. A two story

FRAME HOUSE

and barn with other out-buildings, an APPLE ORCHARD and a good well of water at the house with pump and very desirably located for a mechanic.

Now in care of Jesse Heacock, Greenwood.

Conditions made known on day of sale by

AARON KESTER, Auctioneer.

March 5, 1880, 4s.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1880

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,.....		7 3 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Fast Train	12.00 M.	11.45 A.M
Express Train	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.36 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

STAGE LINES.

CAMBRA AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave Cambra Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6.30 a. m., arrive at Bloomsburg by 11.30 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BLOOMSBURG AND LAIRDSVILLE.—Leave Lairdsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 12 m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail. Daily mail from Bloomsburg to Millville.

BENTON and Bloomsburg.—A daily stage line leaving Benton in the morning and returning in the evening of the same day.

MAIL ROUTES.

WHITE HALL AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave White Hall Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 10 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BENTON AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leaves Benton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg at 2 p. m. Leaves Bloomsburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m., arriving at Benton at 2 p. m.

PUBLIC SALES.

Aaron Kester will sell the real estate of Martha Heacock, deceased, in Greenwood township on Friday, March 9th, at 1 o'clock p. m.

J. B. Robison, executor of Beter Robison deceased, will sell real estate in Bloomsburg on Saturday, March 20th at 10 o'clock a. m.

March came in very much like a tame lion.

Mr. F. D. Koons of Wilkesbarre was in town last Saturday.

The *Gazette & Bulletin* is as handsome as can be in its new spring suit

Dr. E. Jacoby has opened a Dental office in Hartman's block.

Senator W. A. Wallace will please accept our thanks for public documents.

Miss Ella McKinney returned last Monday from Muncy where she has been visiting.

Hon. Thomas Chalfant, of the Danville *Intelligencer*, has been seriously ill for some time.

The land given for the Miners' Hospital at Ashland has been properly deeded to the commission.

Mrs. Nicely, mother of Mrs. J. P. Tustin died at Lewisburg on Wednesday evening at the advanced age of 93 years.

Samuel Riley has been chosen Resident Engineer of the Locust Mountain Coal Company, at Ashland, vice L. A. Riley resigned.—*Advocate.*

We should have named Mr. Frank Dent ler in place of W. R. Tubbs, as one of the firm that has leased the Opera House.

The "Pirates of Penzance" troupe will visit Danville soon after the close of the Lenten season.

We are glad to learn that Fred B. Hartman of Buck Horn has recovered from his recent illness.

E. L. Kramer, formerly of Glen City, this county, is now living at Ronceverte, Green Briar county, West Virginia.

Captain Brockway has been confined to his bed for the past week, with a heavy cold on the lungs. We hope he may soon recover.

The Exchange Hotel still maintains its reputation as one of the best in the state. No pains are spared for the comfort and convenience of guests.

The Williamsport *Banner* has been purchased by Col. Sallade & Son, who also control the *Sun*, and it is said that the two will soon be consolidated.

H. W. Sloan is in Philadelphia making purchases for the completion of his new store building. The firm of Lutz & Sloan will move into it about the first of April.

Howorth's Hibernica was exhibited in the Opera House on Wednesday night to a rather small house, though they deserved a better. This troupe sent one hundred dollars from here as a contribution to the Irish relief fund.

The obituary notice in the *Record of the Times* of Wednesday is rather premature. Capt. Brockway is not dead, as announced by that paper.

The offices of I. W. McKelvy, William Neal & Sons and the D. L. & W. R. R., have been connected by telephones. The instruments were made by the Western Electric Company.

A young son of Jackson Stadler was kicked in the face by a horse on Sunday last. Dr. Reber was immediately summoned and dressed the wound. He is lying in a very critical condition.

Save your rags and waste paper—they have gone up to three and four cents per pound. Old paper is worked over again, and it pays well to save it for the rag men. Any family can save enough in old rags and paper each year to pay for all the newspapers they take.

Here is rather an odd fact connected with the recent election. Miss Rosa Slotter was elected school director in Lehigh township by a handsome majority, defeating her father, who was also a candidate. It's the first case of the kind we have ever known.—*Wilkesbarre Record.*

H. J. Clark and B. F. Zarr Esq., have purchased the Unangst building adjoining Clark & Son's store. We understand that a stairway will be put up through the rooms now occupied by Mr. Zarr, and he proposes to move his office to the second floor over the store.

"Logan Colliery" is the name adopted for the new coal operation at Centralia of Messrs. Riley, Lilly and Lentz. The improvements are going forward as speedily as possible and everything indicates that the "Logan" will be one of the best, as well as the largest colliery in this region.—*Ashland Advocate.*

A member of the bar was arrested on Monday, on a charge of embezzling the public records. As we are informed, the facts are that he had in his possession certain original files which he refused to return to the Prothonotary's office on demand. A warrant was issued and bail entered for his appearance at May court.

The superintendent of the census has issued a circular giving directions to supervisors in regard to the appointment of enumerators stating that such appointments should be nonpartisan. In conclusion the letter says: "The superintendent is aware of no reasons existing in law for regarding women as ineligible for appointment as enumerators. Each supervisor must be the judge for himself whether such appointments in any number would be practically advantageous in his own district."

The famous Tennessee colored Jubilee Singers will appear at the Opera House this Friday evening. This troupe visited us a few years ago, and gave entire satisfaction. Their performances are entirely unobjectionable, being frequently given in churches. They are highly recommended by the press and clergy, and deserve a liberal patronage. Go and hear them. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 35 cents. Tickets at Clark's Book Store.

The shrill whistling and shouting of boys in the gallery at the Opera House previous to the rising of the curtain at entertainments there ought to be stopped. It is very unpleasant to sensitive nerves.

Harry Knapp has received an appointment from the Western Union Telegraph Company. A son of W. B. Foust has taken his place in G. A. Clark's store.

We are requested to announce that the Greenback County Committee will meet at J. B. Robison's office Saturday forenoon, March 13, for the purpose of representation in their State and National Conventions.

J. R Fausey of Espy and James Cook of Orange were bound over by Esq., Morris on Monday, on a charge of robbing Sand's store last fall. Two other persons were arrested, and the hearing continued until Saturday.

LAST NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of Peter Ent, deceased, and to Ent Brothers are hereby notified that these accounts must be paid by May 1st or costs will be incurred. Call at my office at Bloomsburg.

March 5,tf. U. H. ENT, Adm,

MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

The trial of W. D. Shearman in Sullivan county for the murder of George Yaunt last October, was held at Laporte last week. An account of the crime was published in this paper at the time of its occurrence. Hons. J. J. Metzgar, E. M. Dunham and E. W. Sweet defended the prisoner. The jury retired at 5 p. m., on Friday afternoon, and returned at 9 with a verdict of murder in the second degree. Judge Ingham sentenced the prisoner to seven years in the Eastern penitentiary

NEW COINS.

The country is likely soon to enjoy the novelty of three new coins, the Coinage Committee having agreed to report a bill authorizing the coinage of the stella, the twenty-five gramme silver dollar, and the gold4 metric dollar. The stella is a four dollar coin, of six grammes of gold, three-tenths of a gramme silver, and seventeenths gramme copper. It is larger than the $5 gold piece, and very bright looking. The twenty-five gramme dollar contains the same amount of silver as two silver halves, and also six cents worth of gold. It looks much like the standard silver dollar, though it is smaller.

The Water Company will begin active operation in a very short time. They propose to do what is fair and liberal with the public, and their action should be reciprocated. Works could be erected sufficient for private supplies for half what it will cost for a fire protection. Looking to the interests of the public the company propose to erect the more expensive works, so that if the town desires, it can have an ample supply by paying a reasonable price for the same.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—Wednesday the 17th of March is St. Patrick's day. It is the custom for the sons of Erin to celebrate this occasion with large processions. This year all pageantry will be omitted and the probable expense of the celebrations in different cities will be devoted to the relief of their suffering countrymen in Ireland. St. Patrick was a good Bishop who did much to elevate and benefit the people of the Emerald Isle. Irishmen can best emulate his example by working on that day and contributing their wages to the relief of their starving brethren.

MRS. Prout, living near Buckhorn, in baking a cake recently, used some shoe powder (a kind of pulverized soap stone) instead of baking soda. The mistake was not discovered until the lady and her niece ate of it when they became very sick and began vomiting—a physician was summoned and timely aid given. After a brief but severe sickness they recovered. Mr. Prout would not at first ascribe the cause to the cake, but as they insisted it was that he threw the cake in the yard. A dog, hogs and chickens all had a taste of it, the hogs and dog recovered after severe sickness, but all of the chickens died from the effects. Too much care can not be taken in the use of articles for baking.

THE BIBLE RIDDLE.

We have received an answer to the Bible Riddle, published in the issue of February 13, from S. D. Neyhard of Lime Ridge He refers to the 72nd verse of the 14th chapter of St. Mark, which is as follows: "And the second time the cock crew. And Peter called to mind the word that Jesus said unto them. Before the cock crow twice thou shalt deny me thrice. And when he thought thereon he wept."

This is undoubtedly a good answer to the riddle. Will our Stillwater correspondent please inform us whether it is the correct one?

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Last Sunday afternoon a number of children living near Neal & Sons' furnace were amusing themselves by building a fire on the commons between the road and the railway. A sudden gust of wind blew the flames on the clothes of Lena, a little daughter of John Behan, and in an instant she was enveloped in fire. An alarm was given but no one was near enough to save her until James Lennon reached her, and taking off his coat threw it around her and smothered the flames. It was too late. She was so badly injured that she died on Monday morning about six o'clock.

The *Republican* of last week repeats its assertion a "majority of the republicans saw fit to support U. H. Ent for sheriff." In the face of the figures they will find it difficult to induce any one to believe this. Out of something over 1600 votes, about 400 were Greenbackers, 1000 Democratic and the balance republican, which does not make a majority of the republican voters cast, by a long shot. It also claims that its action has fall caused the election of two republican members of the board of Poor Directors of this district, but forgets to say that one of its candidates for that office was defeated, while Fairman, whom the editors of that paper threw overboard last fall, and another gentleman who censured the *Republican* editors severely for this action in that matter, were elected. It strikes us that there is a little demoralization in the ranks of the republican party.

DEATH'S HARVEST.

Death has been busy for some time past in this community, and is gathering in the young, the middle aged, and the old. William Giger, brother of Mrs. P. Unangst, died last Friday of dropsy, and was buried on Monday. The services were held at the Reformed church, and were conducted by Rev. O. D. S. Marclay, owing to the illness of Rev. W. E. Krebs.

Charles W. Snyder, son of the late William Snyder, died at the residence of his brother-in-law, C. W. Neal, on Monday morning, after a protracted illness. His age was 36 years, 8 months and 9 days. The funeral took place on Wednesday morning at ten o'clock and the remains were deposited in the family vault.

Hon Canfield Harrison died at his home on East street on Saturday last, of dropsy, after an illness of about four months, at the age of seventy-one years. He moved here from Luzerne county about seven years ago. He was an associate judge of that county for eight years Since he has lived here he has engaged in no active business. He leaves a widow. The funeral took place at the house on Tuesday afternoon, the Revs. Mitchell and Yocum officiating.

Mr. Edgett died at the house of his son A. Edgett on Friday last. He was buried on Sunday afternoon.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.—Mercury will be evening star about March 10, July 5, and November 3; and morning star about April 26, August 21 and December 13.

Venus will be morning star till July 13; then evening star the most of the year.

Jupiter will be evening star till March 15; then morning star till October 7; and evening star the most of the year.

On last Saturday, the Mandrake Swamp Company, a company incorporated for the purpose of draining certain wet lands in Scott township and the town of Bloomsburg, met at residence of Mr. Harvey Creveling, and organized by the election of the following officers: Mr. I. S. Kuhn as President; Mr Thos. Creveling Jr. Treasurer; Mr. N. U. Funk Secretary. The board of directors is composed of I. S. Kuhn, J. H. Creveling, Thos. Creveling Jr., Huston Robison and N. U. Funk. The company decided to proceed with the opening of the drains within fifteen days from the time of meeting, and that the work be prosecuted in a reasonably rapid manner.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.

The March number of the *Eclectic* contains a portrait which an immense number of readers will be pleased to have—that of Charles Reade, the novelist. Mr. Reade has, until very recently, eluded all attempts of the photographer and portrait-painter, and this portrait in the *Eclectic* is, we believe, with the exception of a wood-cut in a recent number of *Harper's Weekly*, the first that has appeared in America. It is admirably engraved on steel, and depicts a face full of character and expression.

The literary contents of the number are of the usual excellence and variety.

Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond Street, New York. Terms, $5 per year; single number, 45 cents; Trial subscription for three months, $1.

SUGARLOAF ITEMS.

The men along Fishingcreek are hard at work gathering sugar water in great quantities, although it is not very sweet this spring. The reason probably is because the winter was not cold enough. I think maple sugar will be plenty this season.

Mr. Jesse Hartman has been spending a month at Berwick.

Mr. Daniel Hess is talking of moving to Orangeville. I am informed to board students who are attending the academy.

The hotel that is nestled down amongst the North Mountain is to receive a new inn keeper whose name I have not yet learned and I think that the gentleman will enjoy himself while staying with us.

Mr. Aaron R. Fritz has just returned from paying a visit to his brothers in Sullivan county.

The protracted meeting is still progressing under the care of Rev. Former, at the Hess church.

The school at Westcreek closed on Saturday last.

LITTLE JOY.

BERWICK LETTER.

EDS. COLUMBIAN:

Those of us who do not court sleep too ardently during the early hours of the day may enjoy a free concert with the robin, blue-bird and song-sparrow for choristers.

Our merchants appear to be doing well. New goods are displayed in various of the stores. Bowman & Crispin, last week, increased there stock considerably.

The Evangelical Conference of this district will meet here this and next week, giving an abundance of divine visitations. Different of its members will occupy the pulpits of town next Sunday. We are favored in this direction having had Bishop Bowman with us for nearly a week and Chaplain M'Cabe one evening last week though he did not appear before the public. The Bishop did not deliver a lecture Friday evening as was advertised, but gave us a most interesting description of the manners, customs, and religious of Judea as observed by him during a visit there a short time since. On Sunday morning he occupied the pulpit in the M. E. Church. The congregation could not have been larger, and the walls of that church very rarely echo a sermon displaying greater depth of thought expressed in plainer language than that of his. In the evening Mrs. Stevens, representing Woman's Foreign Mission, addressed the congregation.

Our entertainments have not all been of a religious nature, during the past week, but secular too. Miss S. B. Anthony delivered a lecture last Thursday evening in the hall of the Y. M. C. A., on "Woman wants the dollar not the ballot." The subject would give one the impression that this is the proposition she demonstrates. Not so, however; she says that man think woman wants only the dollar; she aims to show that woman needs the ballot to procure the dollar. She has no sympathy for the leading political parties; sneers at the Republicans; ridicules the Democrats; satirically mentions "third term," "Blaine" and the Chinaman," and "Uncle Sammy's barrel of money." The lecture savored a little of communism, be its present sympathy toward "strikers," "leagues" and "unions." She convinces one at least of so much; that the right of suffrage to women would be of considerable benefit to spinsters and widows. How she does this, it would take too much space to say.

BAROMETER.

Berwick, Pa., March 2d, '80.

ORANGEVILLE ITEMS

Mr. Emanuel Snyder caught a very fine otter in Fishingcreek a few days ago. The fur which is said to be very valuable, was purchased by Mr. Lowenberg.

A troupe from Nanticoke entertained our citizens in Low's Hall last Saturday night with music, dancing and various performances. The elite of society was there and the hall well filled of course. The rendering of "The Little German Band" was greeted with thunders of applause, and when the man who played barber sat his customer in a basin of suds, some timid ladies hid their faces in their handkerchiefs. Everything was moral, amusing and entertaining.

Our citizens purpose offering a prize for the best essay on a plan for making roads. Half the taxes of the township are paid in town, and we never get one-fourth the benefit of them and our roads are a disgrace to a civilized community.

10 o'clock a. m., is the time some of the large boys quit the chairs about the warm stoves in the stores, move cautiously up the hill and manage to get in school about recess. Each one carries as many books as he can well lug to blindfold his father into the belief that his son is ever studious.

About sixty persons were at the surprise party at Rev. Cree's last Saturday. The pastor found in his tea cup a sum of money equal to nearly fifteen dollars.

An esteemed citizen of this place purchased, a few months ago two hives of bees. But to the discomfort of not a few persons he has located them along the Mill street side walk. Last Friday, being warm, the bees were out on parade and presented quite a barrier to any who wished to pass their domain. It is feared if they are not removed from their present location, they will be even a worse pest than were the commissioners sheep last year.

Even the lower animals prefer country to city life, for when the farmer drove up to a certain house in town and went to unload his pigs, he found the box empty, the pigs having shown their preference for the country, by jumping out on the way.

NETHERLAND.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership between C. C. Galignan and Wm. Lennon was dissolved on the twenty eighth day of February 1880, so far as relates to the said Wm. Lennon. All debts due to the said partnership are to be paid to C. C. Galignan and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

March 4, 1880. C. C. GALIGNAN.

The County Commissioners have purchased a new safe for the Treasurer, which arrived on Tuesday and was accepted by the officers as entirely satisfactory. This safe is from the old reliable Mosler Safe and Lock Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. Max Mosler, formerly president of the firm of Mosler, Bahman & Co., retired from that firm some time ago, and there is now no Mosler connected with any other safe manufactory in this country. All parties who desire a new safe or to exchange their old ones for new, will do well to consult J. W. Ringrose, Mechanicsburg, Pa. Mr. Ringrose is a native of this county, but left at the age of twelve years. He is the general agent for this state, and this safe was furnished by him. Its weight is over 5000 pounds, and is handsomely finished, with powder and burglar proof locks.

BUCKHORN, March 1st, 1880.

EDS. COLUMBIAN:

Weddings and sickness seem to be the order of the day here. On last Thursday at the bride's parents, by Rev. A. M. Brittain, Mr Wm. Pooley to Miss Sarah Ivey. On the same day by Rev. Sharretts at the bride's home, Mr. Thurmin Miller to Miss Ellen Ohl. There were many invited guests at both places. Sumptous suppers were served, many presents received and their many friends wish them a long and happy life.

More sickness prevails here than has for many years, though our efficient physician, Dr. Lonker, is equal to the emergency. Dr., has been here but a short time, and is young in practice, but through his attentiveness, backed by his ability, has made a host of friends and gained a wide practice.

The firm of Vanliew and White has been dissolved and is now controlled by Mr. Vanliew.

Rev. A. M. Brittain will preach his Semi Centennial Sermon in the M. E. Church next Sunday morning, March 7th, at 10½ o'clock.

We are sorry to state that H. D. Appelman is confined to his home by sickness.

A little boy, Georgie son of Wm. and Mary Ivey died this morning. More anon.

INVALID.

Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mich., want an agent in this county at once, at a salary of $100 per month and expenses paid. For full particulars address as above. Nov. 21-1y.

Emma, wife of Albert Girton of Jerseytown, died at her home on Friday last, aged twenty-one years, 7 months and 20 days. She was a daughter of George Betts, and was married on Chrismas last. Mrs. Girton was a teacher in the Sabbath school, and was much beloved by her class. Her husband was also a teacher. All the members of the Sabbath school feel sorely bereaved. The church has lost a faithful member, she having united with it about one year ago. All these things make her death more intensely afflicting. The community manifested their heart felt interest in there being the largest gathering of people that was ever known at New Columbia Church, at her funeral. The church and people generally sympathize with him who has been so suddenly bereft of a bosom com- — Our prayers shall go up for parents, brothers and sisters. N. S.

SAVED FROM THE POOR HOUSE.

For years David Allingsworth suffered with Rheumatism, and notwithstanding the best medical attendance, could not find relief. He came to the Schota County Poorhouse, and had to be carried into and out of bed, on account of his helpless condition. After the failure of all the remedies which had been applied, the Doctors of the Poorhouse resolved to use the celebrated German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, and this was a fortunate resolution: for, with the trial of one bottle, the patient was already much better, and when four bottles had been used upon him, he could again walk about without the use of a cane.

The facts as above stated, will be verified by the Editor of the *Portsmouth, Ohio, Corrospondent.*

HOLD YOUR SCHOOL WARRANTS.

In the February number of the *School Journal*, state Superintendent Wickersham gives the following advice to school directors, who have received warrants drawn upon the state treasurer for the regular appropriations:

1. To apply to have them cashed at the usual places in the usual way.

2. If not cashed, to hold them, if possible, until they can be cashed. They are good, and the district ought not to be compelled to sacrifice them, or even to pay more interest on them.

3. If the circumstances of the district be such that money must be obtained at once, almost any banking institution will advance the money on the warrants at the usual rates, or they can be used as collateral in the discounting of notes.

See a woman on horseback in another column, riding near Speer's Vineyards, with a bunch of Grapes from which Speer's Port Grape Wine is made, that is so highly esteemed by the medical profession for the use of invalids weakly persons and the aged.

Sold by Druggists.

June 27 1-y.

FEBRUARY WEATHER.

The following is a meteorological summary or record of the weather at Catawissa, during the month of February, 1880, compiled by Wm. G. Yetter, from observations made by W. Pruett.

Barometric pressure corrected for temperature and elevation—Highest pressure on the 29th, 30 656 inches; lowest on the 3rd, 29 331 inches; monthly range, 1 325 inches.

Temperature of the air.—Highest temperature on the 27th, 69 degrees; lowest on the 10th, 2 degrees; average temperature for the month, 35.5 degrees; average of same month during previous year, (1879) 36.7 degrees; greatest daily average on the 11th, 35.5 degrees and the least daily range 6½ degrees on the 3rd.

Moisture—Number of days on which rain or snow fell, 12; total amount of rainfall and melted snow, 3.40 inches; rainfall and melted snow during same month in previous year, (1879) 1.68 inches.

Wind—The highest hourly velocity of the wind during the month was 36 miles from the northwest on the 1st.

Miscellaneous Items—Freezing weather occurred on 19 days of the month; the first thunder storm of the season occurred during the evening of the 26th. The highest water in the North Branch recorded 9 feet 3 inches above low water mark on the 15th.

A Tragic Scene in Open Court.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 3.—Alice Hoffman, a girl eighteen years old, living at Mahanoy City, brought an affiliation suit against one Thomas Moran, of the same place. Some delay occurred in the suit and the girl became despondent. This morning when court opened Alice ran before the bar calling for Moran and saying she had taken an ounce of laudanum. She was removed in a dying condition and now lies unconscious.

Over six thousand operatives in the mills at Cohoes, New York, struck last week because an advance of 10 per cent. in their wages was refused them.

A horrible death occurred in Wilkesbarre on last Friday from the effects of rum. The victim was a woman, Johanna Burke wife of Michael Burke. The husband about 9 o'clock in the evening informed the police that his wife had fallen down stairs and, from injuries so received, had died. The son of Burke, a lad 15 years old gives evidence implicating his father saying that he knocked ner down and kicked her. Burke was committed to jail on the charge of murder. Both the man and wife are said to have been drunk.

A New Phaze of the Reading Seizure.

Messrs. Gowen and Hart, counsel for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on Saturday, caused summons to be served on Collector Ashworth and his deputies, requiring them to appear before the United States Circuit court to answer such charges as may be preferred against them in a suit for damages growing out of the seizure by the collector six weeks ago of several engines of the Reading railroad at Philadelphia.

The rich have but few things that should excite the envy of the poor. They have no brighter sunshine, no more sweetly perfumed flowers, no more charming landscapes, bracing atmosphere and refreshing water. The poor man may not have the glittering equipage of his neighbor, but he has not to envy some one who excels him in this respect. The poor man lacks the gilded couch of his neighbor, but the rich will exchange his bed for the poor man's repose. The poor man may not have the luxurious viands of the rich, but the rich will exchange them for the appetite of the poor. There is a great law of compensation which is brought to bear in every condition of life. Every gift has its dangers and every affection has its grace. Happiness, which is our being's end and aim is wisely distributed, and the cottage with health need not envy the monarch on his throne. If the poor could see the ghosts which haunt the rich man's house, and the plagues that throng his door, they would not repine at the condition in which they have been placed.

The post office laws which cut off the mails of the rascals who conduct swindling enterprises are well enough in their way, but they go hardly far enough. They ought to take some cognizance of the fools who support these rascals by sending them money. These senders of money are not all pure fools. Some of them are half fool and half knave, and half of them are more largely made up of knavishness than of folly. Were it not for them the swindlers could not live. We are told by Hudibras that "no doubt the pleasure is great of being cheated as to cheat." Thus do these victims enjoy the fun of patronizing one swindler after another. A representative of simplicity sends half a dollar for a superior six-shooting pistol. Not receiving the pistol, he sends in some other direction a dollar for an immense family Bible, with pictures. He finds out there is no such Bible to be had for a dollar. Then he sends to some other swindling concern thirty or forty cents for a large dictionary, but finds the work so small as to be altogether invisible. Then he sends a dollar for six solid silver table spoons, or for a gold watch or for a diamond ear-ring. One of the queerest things in regard to the intercepted correspondence of some of the swindlers is that the same fools appear as customers of a variety of the swindlers. A man who tries to get something for nothing, or a great deal for nearly nothing, may be set down as a fraud or a simpleton. It is true that he is very difficult to reach by any known process of law, but that does not militate against the wisdom of trying to devise some plan which shall effectually quench him.—*Phila. Times.*

SALE BILLS.—Persons who intend having sales of personal property this spring should get their bills printed at this office for several reasons. First, we give a local notice in the paper and continue the same until the sale, thus giving a larger advertisement of the sale than any other office in the county can give. Second we do the best kind of work at the lowest rates. We are prepared to print bills from the smallest to the largest size, in the most attractive styles, free of errors, and at the shortest notice possible. Orders sent by mail will receive prompt attention.

Marriages.

PEALER—HARTMAN.—At the Reformed parsonage in Orangeville on the 28th of February, by Rev. A. Houtz Mr. Eli Pealer to Miss Sarah C. Hartman, both of Fishingcreek township.

Business Notices

Just opening at I. W. Hartman's, a new crate of White Dishes 23.50 per set.

Don't forget that 15 cents per gallon pure Sugar Syrup Molasses at Clark & Son's.

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs in cash. H. W. ACL.

march 5-2w Espy, Pa.

Napkins, Table Linens, Towels, Tickings, Ginghams and a full line of goods at Clark & Son's.

I have a large lot of new Window Sash—all size—that I will sell very cheap for cash or produce. Call soon. Write for prices.

H. W. ACL,

march 5-2w Espy, Pa.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

Just received 7 pieces of Black Cashmere and 5 pieces to follow bought and to be sold at the same low prices as formerly sold by us. Clark & Son.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

700 Ladies' Corsets now in stock at 50 cents and up at Clark & Son's.

Just received a large consignment of Salt, Selling fine salt bbl. of 280 lbs. $2.00. Salt for stock 55 cents per hundred.

H. W. ACL,

march 5-2w Espy Station.

Porcelain White Ware—a new article—with handled teas, $4.50 per set at I. W. Hartman's.

Still the headquarters for Ruchings and Ladies' Neck Wear. Another large line just received. Clark & Son.

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

By the bolt, Appleton "A" Muslin 9 cents per yard. Columbia Shirting Cheviots 11 cents per yard and other Domestic Goods in full variety at Clark & Son's.

Real Seal Skin Caps just received at David Lowenberg's.

Black and colored Silks and Satins cut on the bias, with a large line of Silk Fringes and a full line of Buttons and other Trimmings at Clark & Son's.

Rubber Coats white and black, Blankets, Leggings, Gloves, Caps at the lowest prices at D. Lowenberg's.

If you look at I. W. Hartman's White Dishes, you need go no farther.

The best Dress Patterns in use are Butterick & Co's. Sold by Marr.

A visit to I. W. Hartman's Combination Store will pay you.

Why carry a gingham umbrella when you can get a good Silk one at Lutz & Sloan's at about the same price.

Hats! CAPS, Hats!! CAPS, Hats!!! CAPS. Latest styles. Lowest Prices at the Popular Clothing Store of D. Lowenberg.

Fancy Hanging Baskets and Flower Vases at I. W. Hartman's.

If you want a nice fitting Dress, get Butterick & Co's. Patterns. Sold by Marr.

Lutz & Sloan have just received a new stock of Single Broche Shawls very cheap. Price $6 up to $18.

Glass Ware 50 cents to $1 25 per set at I. W. Hartman's.

Admission free at McKinney's.

500 tons more of good dry rock oak bark wanted by Silas Young Light Street for which I will pay $6.00 per ton cash, or $6.50 in goods.

I also buy Hemlock Bark and I will pay $5.00 per ton cash or $5.50 per ton in goods.

Feb. 9 2-m

Marr sells nice cheap Dress Goods.

Do not forget that Lutz & Sloan will sell you Black Cashmeres and Black Silks as cheap as you can buy the same quality in this State.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

Marr sells nice Ginghams, Shirtings, Muslins and Prints very cheap.

4,000 pounds of nice dried apples wanted at Silas Youngs store Light Street for which I will pay the highest market prices.

December, 16 4-m.

Neuralgia Cured

By Dr. Burr's Neuralgia and Sick Headache Pills. A universal cure for Neuralgia, Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Palpitation of the Heart, and Headache arising from over stimulating either from Opium or Alcoholic Stimulants.

These Pills are a special Preparation only for the cure of special diseases named and for these diseases they are worthy of a trial by all beleiveing sufferers. They are prepared expressly to cure Neuralgia, Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, and loss of Nervous Energy from over stimulating. They dissolve in the mouth; harmless, and effectually cure all diseases arising from a deranged Nervous System. They contain no opium or other narcotic.

Prepared by A. E. Burr, S. D., Scranton, Pa. French Richards & Co., Philada., agents.

Sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents.

Long Branch, Dec. 20, 1878.

Dr. A. E. Burr,

Dear Sir:—Your Neuralgia Pills cured me, and I was the greatest of sufferers. I have since bought them for my sister and others and they cure every case.

Capt Cromwell,
Long Branch Pier.

Pittston, Pa., Feb 6th, 1880.

Dr. A. E Burr.

Dear Sir:—My wife had the Neuralgia for ten days and her physician gave her no relief. I called on Dr. Raup and got a bottle of your Neuralgia Pills and they relieved her in a few hours.

Thomas Ford,
Agt Dupont Powder Co.

C. A. Klein, Bloomsburg, says: I have sold these Pills before and they give good satisfaction and always cures.

For Sale by C. A. Klein, Bloomsburg druggist.

feb 20, '80-3m

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AGENTS WANTED for the richly illustrated, and only complete and authentic history of the great tour of GRANT AROUND THE WORLD

It Describes Royal Palaces, Rare Curiosities, Wealth and Wonders of the Indies, China, Japan, etc. A million people want it. This is the best chance of your life to make money. Beware of "catch penny" imitations. Send for circulars and extra terms to agents.

Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co. Phila.

feb 13, 4w r

Rich Farms and Mineral Lands in Shenandoah Valley of Va., for sale Send stamp for catalogue.

STAPLES, GRATTAN & Co., Harrisonburg, Va.

Feb 13, 4w r

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta Maine. r feb 13-4w.

ADVERTISERS by addressing GEO. P. ROWELL & CO. 10 Spruce St., New York, can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers. 100-page Pamphlet, 10c.

feb 13, 4w r

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED!

A first class Life Insurance Company in New York wants SPECIAL, GENERAL and LOCAL AGENTS, in unsupplied territory in the state of Pennsylvania. Address MANAGER OF AGENCIES, Box 730, New York Post Office.

feb 27,—3m. r

NEW MUSIC 24 Pieces for 30 cts. Boss.

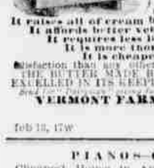
feb 13, 4w wkc

BEST We have the best selling Pen Outfit ever offered to the public. Send 25 cts. and get one by mail. Two sent, 50 cts.; three sent, 75 cts.; four sent, $1; five sent, $1.25; six sent, $1.50; seven sent, $1.75; eight sent, $2; nine sent, $2.25; ten sent, $2.50; twelve sent, $3; fifteen sent, $3.75; twenty sent, $5; twenty-five sent, $6.25; thirty sent, $7.50; thirty-five sent, $8.75; forty sent, $10; fifty sent, $12.50; sixty sent, $15; seventy sent, $17.50; eighty sent, $20; ninety sent, $22.50; one hundred sent, $25. Total, $194.50 in 92 days. The outfit sold for $50 in two days, and says it is the best selling article he ever saw. Big profits. Sample, with terms, 25 Cents. WORLD MANUFACTURING CO., 122 Nassau St., N. Y.

feb 13, 4w wkc

COOLEY CREAMER.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1879.



BUTTER made by this process awarded SWEEPSTAKES at International Dairy Fair, 1878, and GOLD MEDAL and FIRST PREMIUM at same Fair, 1879. FIRST PREMIUM at Royal Agricultural Exhibition, London, 1879.

It requires no milk-room.

It raises all of cream between milkings.

It affords better ventilation.

It requires less labor.

It is more thoroughly made.

It is cheaper, and gives better satisfaction than any other way of setting milk.

THE BUTTER MADE BY THIS SYSTEM IS UNEXCELLED IN ITS KEEPING QUALITIES.

Send for Circulars and Testimonials.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.,

Bellows Falls Vt.

feb 13, 4w

PIANOS—ORGANS.

Cheapest House in America. Instalass Instruments, all new, for cash or installments; warranted six years. Illustrated catalogue free. Agents wanted. T. LEEDS WATERS, Agt.,

feb 23, 4w No. 28 West 14th Street, New York. ald

FARMERS and FARMERS SONS WANTED $50 to $100 PER MONTH during the Winter and Spring. For particulars, address

J. C. MCCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

feb 13, 4w ald

HENDERSON'S Illustrated Catalogue of SEEDS AND PLANTS Sent free to all who apply by letter, enclosing this advertisement. Peter Henderson & Co., 35 Cortlandt Street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED to sell the Parishes of Self's Pronouncing 5,000 CURIOSITIES OF THE BIBLE. Over 500 Illustrations and CHEAPEST BIBLES Fastest Selling Agents. Largest Commissions. Extra Terms. Freight Paid. Address HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, Cincinnati, O. CASH PREMIUMS

THE DEAF HEAR THROUGH THE TEETH. PERFECTLY, all Ordinary Conversation, Lectures, Concerts, etc., by a Scientific New Invention, THE DENTAPHONE. Send for Illustrated Circular and Testimonials to the Deaf and Dumb—see *New York Herald*, Dec. 30, 1879. Call and see it at 1122 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or 115 Nassau Street, New York. Mention this paper. Send stamp for FREE Illustrated descriptive Pamphlet to American Dentaphone Co., 58 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

feb 13, 4w ald

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ANDREW LOHMAN, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed an Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to distribute the money remaining in the hands of Lewis Yetter, now deceased, Administrator of Andrew Lohman, and heretofore distributed to the heirs of George Lohman and the heirs of Stephen Lohman, to the Auditor's report to May Term, 1880, to and among such persons as may be lawfully entitled thereto, will attend at his office in Bloomsburg, on Monday, March 29th, inst., at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons having claims on said fund are required to present them, or be forever debarred from coming in for a share of such fund.

feb 20, '80-4t JOHN G. FREEZE, Auditor

The Old Established Drug Store.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

Corner Main and Market Streets

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The undersigned having been in the WHOLESALE DRUG business for the past eleven years would call the attention of the public generally, and COUNTRY DEALERS in particular, to their large and varied stock.

It consists of

Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Patent Medicines, Spices, &c.

The Retail Department

BROWER'S BLOCK.

Cannot be surpassed anywhere.

IN

Agricultural.

The Sugar beet and the beet Sugar.

Mr Editor: In a recent issue of your paper I read with much interest your publication of the premiums awarded by the Delaware Sugar Beet Commissioners, as well as the report of the Riverside Works. The subject being of so much importance, I hope you will find space for a few remarks I have to make on it:

The results obtained by the beet growers seem from a manufacturing point of view encouraging, although the quality of the beet to some extent is sacrificed for the quantity, and it it is very much to be regretted that the richness of the beet in sugar and the purity of juice are not the points that carry the premiums, the farmer being naturally interested in large yield, so that no encouragement on this point is needed.

From what I here have said you will understand that I think that John Satterfield, Canterbury, ought to have received the first premium for his beets, which contained 12 28 per cent. sugar, the yield per acre being at the rate of 15½ tons, and it is certainly a pity to see these beets coming in as the very last. As I hinted above, the purity of the juice is a very important matter.

The imparities of the juice consist mainly of salts of potassa, ammonia, magnesia and others, and of organic matter a albuminoids, &c., and the juice is not thought of much value to the factory if it in 100 parts of solid matter does not contain at least 75 per cent. of sugar. According to this it will be understood how important it is to grow beets rich in sugar and poor in impurities

To obtain this result, you should by all means avoid the use of barnyard manures direct to the beet crop, as this, as well as artificial nitric fertilizers, are found to cause a considerable increase in the impurities, which probably is due to the great development of the roots. The sugar consists of hydrogen oxygen and carbon, which the plants extract from the air which explains firstly, the great importance of the leaves, secondly, why the sugar does not increase with the salt and the size of the beet.

From the above, it will be understood that the value of the beet decreases more rapidly than the contents of sugar; so that a beet of 8 per. cent sugar is not worth half as much as one containing twelve per cent.

The bright prospect is, as you will understand not to be found in the percentage of sugar contained in the beets under notice, but it to be found in the very considerable yield per acre obtained—twelve to fifteen tons per acre being in Europe considered a fair average yield, whereas Mr. E. C. Fenimore, of Odessa, who carried first premium for beets of 10 27 per cent. sugar reaches 27 tons per acre.

How Mr. F. has cultivated his land I do not know, but I consider it highly probable that he has used barnyard manure or other nitric fertilizers direct to the crop, and has grown high beets in rows at a distance of about 30 inches from one another. Now, if this system has been modified according to the rules that govern the European beet growing, it is more than probable, that a real good beet, with a sugar contents of 15 per cent. or above might have been produced. What here is said of Mr. F's crop can more or less be applied to the others too, and here lies the encouragement which can be derived from the present results, although it, at the same time, must be distinctly borne in mind that ten per cent. sugar is too little.

As to the future success of the beet trade in this country, it must, in the first place be said to depend upon the farmers who grows the beet. The factory can only extract the sugar, not produce it, and as the beet is the result will be.

The sugar beet is a plant that requires a high culture, so much so indeed that it can be said to be the flower of the high culture of European farming.

The beet requires a deep rich soil and well drained soil, free from too much weeds. The deepness of the soil, that is to say the depth which you can plow without bringing raw and unfertile earth to the surface, can only very gradually be increased. In deepening the soil you must be governed by the amount of manure which you can expend on the ground, and which, if you in the course of a few years increase your depth two or three inches, amounts to very considerable quantities. On this point must, however, be made in distinction between organic and ignorganic manures, the last-named being generally found abundantly in the subsoil. The above remark thus only refers to barnyard and other nitric manures.

What, however, at once can and must be done is loosing the subsoil, which opens it up to the beneficial influence of the air and gradually mixes it with the fertile earth above. Whe steam is used for plowing this can of course, best be done by steam grubbing, but in Europe it is generally found cheaper to use a horse grubber that follows the plow in the new made farms. A rich soil implies a proper amount of organic an inorganic matter found in a state accessible to the plant, and the four main manures required by the beet plant are nitrogenous manures, phosphates, lime and potassa.

The last named is generally found in abundance in the soil, and need therefore not be added. The contents of the soil of lime is very variable, and where it is wanting it should be given. Where grain and clover have been grown for years phosphoric acid is likely to be somewhat wanting and this is nitrogenous manures should be added. The best and cheapest nitric fertilizer is in most cases found in the barnyard manure, which also contains a good many other substance mainly dependent upon the food given the cattle. The barnyard manure should be kept as well protected from the influence of the sun and rain as possible. In Europe lofty stables, with movable cribs where the manure accumulates below the cattle, has of late years come much into use and answers that purpose excellantly.

he importance of draining is, in general, well understood, but especially for sugar beet it becomes of great impotance, as the surface water standing about gives the plant only too easy access to the salt contained in the ground and produces impure juices.

Drainage is generally carried out in Europe to a depth of four feet. The deep drains take the water first and run longest and are not liable to become choked with plant roots.

I will now make a brief remark as to the benefical influence of the beet on the agriculture. One of the main points is to be sought in the large amount of cattle food produced and, consequently, the large live stocks kept by the farmers This enables him to manure richly, and thus secure a large return of the crops. If you, however, consider the influence of deep culture of the thorough weeding the beet fields get, the influence and importance will at once be seen.

The importance of sugar to the United States amounts to about $80,000,000 worth, and the enormous influence the production of this would have on trade in general cannot well be overstated.

All the sugar producing countries in Europe demand the same tax paid of the sugar made in the country as of foreign imports, and still the manufacture of sugar, generally speaking pays handsomely. It seems, therefore, doubtless that the trade here would be very remunerative. The chain has, however, a good many links, and a good deal of energy, labor and patience is required before you see the result. The industry has but slowly developed itself in Europe to its present state, but America can now avail itself of many years' experience gathered in Europe, and what there has cost millions to require can here be reached in a much easier and cheaper way. The path is already lavelled.

H. J. K.

Low Prices for Butter.

The New York *Tribune* in its market report, explained why some butter is sold for such low prices. In speaking of butter it said 'Light colored goods are very hard to dispose of and several lots were thought well sold at 8 to 10 cents.' If butter makers would get the top price, they should use the Perfected Butter Color, made by Wells Richardson & Co., Burlington Vt. It gives a pure dandelion color and never turns red, or rancid, but tends to improve and preserve the butter.

Daniel Webster laid great emphasis on conversation as one of the most important sources of imagery as well as of positive knowledge. 'In my education,' he once remarked to Charles Sumner, 'I have found that conversation with the intelligent men I have had the good fortune to meet has done more for me than books ever did: for I learn more from them in a talk of half an hour than I could possibly learn from their books. Their minds, in conversation, come into intimate contact with my own mind; and I absorb certain secrets of their power, whatever may be its quality, which I could not detect in their own works. Converse, converse, CONVERSE with living men face to face, and mind to mind, that is one of the best sources of knowledge.'

Fees of Doctors.

The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is $3 00, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over $1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the $1,000 and all the year's sickness.—Ed.

A very rich old man had married a young wife and died suddenly, on which the widow raved like a maniac and exclaimed to the doctor who stood by the bedside of the deceased: "Oh, I'll not believe that my dear partner is dead; he could not die and leave me! No, no! he's alive—I'm sure he's alive! Tell me, doctor, do'nt you think so?" "Madam," replied the medical man with much gravity, "I confess that it is possible that he may be revived. I will apply the galvanic battery." Oh, no, no!" cried the grief-stricken widow, "Hard as it is to bear my fate, I will have no experiment against the law of nature. Let him rest in peace."

After all, a gentle purgative is the best means of curing headache, liver complaint, biliousness, &c. Use 'Sellers' Liver Pills.'

Interesting Discoveries in Switzerland.

In the course of some excavations now going on in the bed of Rhone, near Geneva, many intetesting objects, assigned by archæologists, to the age of polished stone have been brought to light, the most curious of which is a scraper of jade, highly finished, and in a condition as perfect as when it left the hands of the workingmen. The question arises, and is being warmly discussed by the learned in lacustrine lore, how this instrument made of a mineral which exists in a natural state only in Asia can have found its way into the Rhone gravel at Geneva. Was jade ever an article of trade between the West and the East in pre historic times, or is the scraper a solitary species men brought by Aryan wanderers from the cradle of their race on the Hindoo Kosch? As yet no satisfactory solution of the problem has been suggested.

Asthmatic troubles disappear under the magic dispelling wand of Dr. Browning's C. & C. Cordial. A certain lady was so much troubled with this dreadful disease that it was impossible for her to lie down. She was recommended to see Dr. Browning, who is a *regular graduate* of one of the oldest and best known medical colleges in the United States, and whose *diploma* may be seen at his office, 1117 Arch Street, Philadelphia. He confidentially asked her to try his C. & C. Cordial, and the result was that in a short time the lady could rest comfortably at night, and the trouble soon entirely disappeared. For sale by all druggists (50 cents per bottle) or the proprietor.

When a cat gives an entertainment from the top of a wall, it isn't the cat we object to, it's the waul.

Guard Against Disase.

If you find yourself getting billious, head heavy, mouth foul, eyes yellow, Kidneys disordered, symptoms of piles tormenting you, take at once a few doses of Kidney-Wort. It is nature's great assistant. Use it as an advance guard—don't wait to get down sick.

A little girl, watching a conjurer 'eat fire,' asked her sister if that was 'the light fantastic tow' which she had heard spoken of.

The poor and humble, alike with the rich and powerful, find in Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup a true, tried and trusted friend. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Some of the subscriptions to the Irish relief fund in the coal regions are as low as five cents, the widow's mite.

Physicians' Wine.

New York physicians say that they have been using Speer's Port Grape Wine and Wine Bitters in their practice for years, to the entire satisfaction of their patients and themselves, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public as being all that is claimed for them, and, in fact, the most reliable they can find. For sale by C. A. Kleim, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Men always want people to tell them how handsome they look; whereas women look into their mirrors and satisfy themselves.

Kidney Complaints

of all description are relieved at once, and speedily cured by Kidney-Wort. It seems intended by nature for the cure of all diseases of the kidneys caused by weakness and debility. Its great tonic powers are especially directed to the removal of this class of disease. Try it to day.

SWORN EVIDENCE.

The following Cure is probably the most remarkable ever effected by any medical preparation for the treatment of Catarrh:

Gentlemen,—I hereby certify that I have had Catarrh for ten years, and for the last six years have been a terrible sufferer. I was rendered partially deaf, had hawking in the throat, sneezing, pain across the temple, dizzy spells, weak and painful eyes, swollen and inflamed eyelids, offensive breath, coughing, severe pain across the chest, and every symptom of consumption. My head ached all the time. The matter accumulated so rapidly in my head and throat that I could not keep them free. Frequently at night I would spring out of bed, in a choked for, at the point of suffocation. I have tried all kinds of remedies, and have spent large sums of money in order to obtain relief, but to no purpose, and had before given up all hope of ever being cured. For a period of six years my friends and neighbors noticed that I could not converse without coughing. I finally commenced an extensive course of inhalation, but at this point my disease had become so firmly seated that I could get no relief. I was induced to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and the first bottle gave me great relief. I continued its use for a few weeks, and was entirely cured. I have not since had a return of the disease, and have been able to attend to business. I feel like a new man, and cheerfully recommend Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy to all afflicted with Catarrh, and believe it will do for them what it has done for me. I am well known in this community, and any one desiring further information in regard to my case can address me.

GEO. F. DINSMORE.

Sworn, &c. Feb. 27, 1878.

I, the undersigned, personally acquainted with the said George F. Dinsmore, do personally know the foregoing statement by him subscribed to be true.

SETH S. THOMAS, Justice of the Peace.

Each package contains Dr. Sage's Improved Inhaling Tube, with full directions for use in all forms of Catarrh. Sold by druggists everywhere. WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Agents, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

Affords the most grateful relief in all Affections of the Chest and Lungs.

CHRONIC PLEURISY CURED.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter, Gentlemen,—Having for many years suffered with a very bad side, called by my physicians Chronic Pleurisy, caused by a former severe cold, and for which I used many prescriptions, but to no avail, as I was a constant sufferer. Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health without more pain deaden your heart.

Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back?
Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?
Why be so fearful because of disordered urine?

Kidney-Wort will cure you. Try a pack age at once and be satisfied.

It is a dry vegetable compound and
One Package makes six quarts of Medicine.

Your Druggist has it, or will get it for you. Insist upon having it. Price $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

(Will send post paid.)

June 15, '79-1y.

BISLY'S PURE DISTILLED

25c Extract 25c

WITCH HAZEL

OR, HAMAMELIS VIRGINICA

Equal in quality to any made, and only half the price. 6 oz bottles 25c. Pints 50c.

Relieves Headache Toothache Earache, Sore Eyes Nose Bleed, Piles Bleeding Lungs, Pains in Menses, Whites Asthma, Coldness Swellings, Cuts, etc. Cures Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Wounds Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Chilblains, Varicose Veins, Neuralgia, &c NATURES UNIVERSAL REMEDY FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

If your druggist has not got it have him order it of the proprietor.

CHARLES F. BISLEY, Wholesale Druggist, 61 Courtlandt St., New York.

Jan 25, '80.—6m

BEST IN THE WORLD!

ARM AND HAMMER BRAND. CHEMICALLY PURE.

CHURCH & CO'S BI-CARB SODA

AND

SALERATUS

Which is the same thing.

Impure Saleratus or Bi-Carb Soda (which is the same thing is often a slightly dirty white color. It may appear white, examined by itself, but a COMPARISON WITH CHURCH & CO'S "ARM AND HAMMER" BRAND will show the difference.

See that your Saleratus and Baking Soda is white and PURE, as should be ALL SIMILAR SUBSTANCES used for food.

A simple but severe test of the comparative value of different brands of soda or saleratus is to dissolve a dessert spoonful of each and with about a pint of water (hot preferred) in clear glasses, stirring until all is thoroughly dissolved The deleterious alkali after in the inferior soda will be shown after settling some twenty minutes or sooner, by the milky appearance of the solution and the quantity of floating flocky matter according to quality.

Be sure and ask for Church & Co.'s Soda and Saleratus and see that their name is on the package and you will get the purest and whitest made. The use of this with sour milk, in preference to Baking Powder, saves twenty times its cost.

See one pound package for valuable information and read carefully.

SHOW THIS TO YOUR GROCER.

May 16, '78.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE ONLY MEDICINE

That Acts at the Same Time on

THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect: if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky or Ropy Urine; or Rheumatic Pains and Aches,

are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

will restore the healthy action and all these distressing evils will be banished; neglect the warning and you suffer.

Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health without more pain deaden your heart.

Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back?
Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?
Why be so fearful because of disordered urine?

Kidney-Wort will cure you. Try a pack age at once and be satisfied.

It is a dry vegetable compound and
One Package makes six quarts of Medicine.

Your Druggist has it, or will get it for you. Insist upon having it. Price $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

(Will send post paid.)

June 15, '79-1y.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.

BLOOMSBURG, PA,

Manufacturers of

Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Sleighs,

PLATFORM WAGONS, &c.

First-class work always on hand.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

Prices reduced to suit the times.

BUSINESS CARDS
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS
BILL HEADS,
POSTERS, &c., &c.,
Neatly and Cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S

DYSPEPSIA — LIVER DISEASE

Indian Blood Syrup.

LABORATORY,
77 W. 3d St., New York City
LATE OF JERSEY CITY.

[TRADE MARK.]

CURES *Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc.*

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man!

70,000 AGENTS HAVE SOLD SINCE 1870

9.000.000 Bottles.

This Syrup Possesses Varied Properties.

It stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva, which converts the starch and sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.
It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It Regulates the Bowels
It Purifies the Blood.
It Quiets the Nervous System.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.
It carries off the Old Blood and makes new.
It opens the pores of the skin and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, *care only being required in attention to directions.*

PRICE OF LARGE BOTTLES, - $1.00
PRICE OF SMALL BOTTLES, - - 50

Read the VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIALS of Persons who have been CURED by the use of the BLOOD PURIFIER.

Best Medicine Ever Used.

Eaton, Wyoming county, Pa.

Dear Sir:—I had been troubled for a long time with a Pain in my Stomach, and found no relief until I began using your Indian Blood Syrup. I find it the best medicine in use, and I can recommend it to all, old and young. It saves many dollars in doctors' bills, and one large bottle did me more good than five dollars worth of other medicine.

Mariam Labarr.

An Astonishing Cure.

Monroe, Wyoming county, Pa.

Dear Sir:—I had been afflicted with a Cough, Loss of Appetite and Dyspepsia for ten years. I could not properly attend to my business, and hearing of your justly celebrated Indian Blood Syrup, I resolved to try it, which I did, and in a short time was much improved. I now have a good Appetite, and have enjoyed good health ever since I commenced its use.

J. Labarr.

Sick Headache Cured.

Bowman's Creek, Wyoming county, Pa.

Dear Sir:—I had Sick Headache and by the use of your Indian Blood Syrup I was greatly relieved. I recommend all to try its valuable properties.

J. W. Burnett.

The Remedy did more than she Expected.

Newberry, Lycoming county, Pa.

Dear Sir:—The Indian Blood Syrup did more than I expected it would and it has cured me of Liver Complaint. I use it as a Medicine and would not be without it.

Mrs. Mary Charman.

Headache and Dizziness.

Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pa.

Dear Sir:—Your Indian Blood Syrup has cured me of Headache, Dizziness and Loss of Appetite, so that I am now able to work in my factory. My wife derived more benefit from its use than from any other medicine.

Henry Russel.

Would not be Without it.

Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pa.

Dear Sir:—The Indian Blood Syrup is the Best I ever used and I would not be without it, it is good for all complaints.

John Burkhart.

Diseases of the Stomach.

Eaton, Wyoming county, Pa.

Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I had a Weak Stomach and could eat no meat or any hearty food whatever. By a friend's adv ce I commenced the use of your Indian Blood Syrup, which after a short trial, effectually relieved me and I can now eat anything I choose. Your Syrup gives universal satisfaction.

Elizabeth Hadsall.

All that is recommended to be.

Opera House, Columbia, Pa.

Dear Sir:—I have used your excellent Indian Blood Syrup and it has proven just as represented. I can recommend it to all.

Wm. Rochow,
Wholesale Merchant, 5th street.

Unanimous Recommendation.

The following add their testimony for the Indian Blood Syrup:

H. E. Groaff, engineer P R R,
J. G. Smith, at Baldwins Steel Works.
Mrs. Snyder, of Columbia.
A. Brener, of Washingtonburgh.
John Kehrs, of Safe Harbor.

Would not be Without it.

Benton, Columbia county, Pa.

Dear Sir:—I have used your excellent Indian Blood Syrup and have received much benefit therefrom. I could not get along without it.

Mrs. Barber.

Never Fails to Cure.

East Lemon Wyoming Co. Pa.

Dear Sir:—I was sick for three years, and under professional treatment most of the time without being benefited. At last I was induced to try your Indian Blood Syrup and after a short trial, I found myself in better health than I had been for six years.

Mrs. Theron Ball

Sure Cure for Liver Complaint.

Rohrsburg, Columbia Co. Pa.

Dear Sir:—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup has been used by me, for Liver Complaint, which had been troubling me for a long time I derived great benefit from the use of the Syrup than from any other medicine. I heartily recommend it, and advise all sufferers to give it a trial.

I. P Smith

Loss of Appetite.

Rohrsburg Columbia county Pa.

Dear Sir:—I have used your excellent Indian Blood Syrup for Loss of Appetite and Weakness of the Stomach, with very beneficial results. I believe your medicine to be the greatest blood purifier known, and advise all who may be suffering as I was to give it a speedy trial.

Mrs. E Avery

Pains in Shoulders.

Rohrsburg, Columbia county, Pa.

Dear Sir:—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup has greatly relieved me of Pains in the Shoulder and Chest, which I had been afflicted with for years. I recommend it very highly.

Mrs. Mary Welsh.

Kidney Complaint.

Bear Gap, Columbia County, Pa.

Dear Sir:—My Father has been suffering with Kidney Complaint for a long time and had been under doctors treatment, but the doctors could not effect a cure. I have been subject to a Numbness and Weakness in my Left Arm. We obtained some of your invaluable Indian Blood Syrup from your Agent, Wm. H. Potter, and it has cured my father completely, and my arm is much better. It does not trouble me half so much. Your medicine is excellent.

Josiah John.

Female Complaints.

Bear Gap, Columbia county, Pa.

Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I purchased some of your Indian Blood Syrup for my wife for Inflamation and Female Complaint, and it has given her relief.

J K Herner

Best Medicine Ever Used.

Bear Gap, Columbia county, Pa.

Dear Sir:—My little son was troubled with his water passing from him constantly, day and night. I consulted two doctors and gave him medicine, but without effect. I bought some of your celebrated Indian Blood Syrup, a short trial of which, cured him.

Lambert Camp.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Numida, Columbia County, Pa.

Dear Sir:—For many years my wife was afflicted with Dyspepsia, and we spent considerable money without receiving benefit. We procured some of your Indian Blood Syrup and she began to improve in health from the time she comenc d its use.

Solomon D Snyder

Liver Complaint.

Centralia, Columbia Co. Pa.

Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I was unwell and could scarcely attend to my work. I think my Liver was affected. I procured some of your Indian Blood Syrup and now, after a short trial, feel like a new man. I recommend its use to all.

Daniel Goodman.

Dyspepsia and Neuralgia.

Hyde Park, Luzerne Co., Pa.

Dear Sir:—Your valuable Indian Blood Syrup has effected a permanent cure in my case. I had been afflicted with the Dyspepsia and Neuralgia, but am now entirely well.

Mrs. John Thornton.

Bilious Stomach Cured,

Hyde Park, Luzerne Co., Pa.

Dear Sir:—I have been troubled with Bilious Complaint and by the use of your Indian Blood Syrup it has effectually cured me.

John N Williams.

Dyspepsia Cured,

Hyde Park, Luzerne Co., Pa.

Dear Sir:—Your valuable Indian Blood Syrup has cured me of Dyspepsia.

Mrs. S B Adkins.

Liver Complaint.

Hyde Park, Luzerne Co., Pa.

Dear Sir:—I have been troubled with Liver Complaint, but I was permanently cured by using your valuable Indian Blood Syrup.

Mrs. G P Baringame.

Dec 12, 1879-1y W & Co

BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.

Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.

Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.

Courses of study prescribed by the State:

I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV. Classical.

Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.

The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees; Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.

The course of study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.

The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as Students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees. F. P. BILLMYER, Secretary.

Sept. 8, '76.

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NOVELTIES,

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Pretty suits for little boys,

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(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)

A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.

☞ Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.

☞ For the cure of **Diabetes,** call for **Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.**

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It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.

It cures Scrofulous and other **Skin Eruptions,** including **Cancers, Ulcers,** and other **Sores.**

Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, Nervousness, Debility, etc., are cured by the **Safe Bitters.** It is unequaled as an appetiser and regular tonic.

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Quickly gives **Rest** and **Sleep** to the suffering, cures **Headache** and **Neuralgia,** prevents **Epeptic Fits** and relieves **Nervous Prostration** brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.

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Sept 12, 1y

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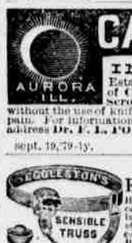

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